



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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17 February 1993

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OAU Council of Ministers Meets in Addis Ababa

Ethiopia's Meles Opens Session

*EA1602151393 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Feb 93*

[Text] President Meles Zenawi has said that it is not only economic problems that have plagued Africa but also its own political problems. The president noted this in a speech he delivered on 15 February when opening the 57th OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa. Wagaye Bekel, newsfile reporter, has the details:

[Wagaye] President Meles pointed out that although the continental organization had managed to finalize its major political agendas, there were many other issues in this field which had not yet been resolved. He went on to say that the continental organization's achievements include the organization's support for the struggles to eliminate racial discrimination and colonialism, and for liberation movements to bring about changes in southern Africa.

President Meles said that although the complete abolition of apartheid had not yet been achieved, strong supporters of the system had come to realize that the momentum of the eradication of racial discrimination had speeded up. He noted that the decisive factor for a democratic and nonracial South Africa that would rise from the grave of apartheid was the unity of the anti-apartheid democratic forces. He said that the continental organization's comprehensive support towards this end should continue. He warned that the organization had emerged from major threatening agendas such as apartheid, so the incorrect idea that political issues have lacked continental attention should be abolished.

President Meles noted that the Abuja agreement for the establishment of the African Economic Community was the major agenda with a new chapter. He said that the sole alternative for facing the crisis created by international economic blocs was to strengthen this continental economic community.

[Begin Meles recording in English] However, Africa is also facing the threat of political marginalization even in regard to issues directly affecting our continent. [end recording]

[Wagaye] Africa is faced with marginalization on issues such as security and peace in particular, which affect the continent directly. As the president put it in simpler terms: We are creating an image of not being able to keep our house in order, including in the political sector.

President Meles added that he does not want to be misunderstood, and that this does not mean to say that regarding security and peace our continent cannot engage in closer international cooperation. He noted that it is appropriate to assess our abilities concretely and to ask for international cooperation.

He said: When I say that OAU member states are being threatened by political marginalization, I would like to mention that while Somalia, once a member state, is a battlefield and her people are being massacred, we have just sat and watched as foreigners, instead of making great efforts.

Hence, he noted, we Africans cannot talk proudly and say that we have done something prestigious in the efforts carried out to combat the terrifying situation in Somalia. But, he noted, the major issue here is that we should learn from our mistakes and we should make relentless efforts, by combining our resources together, to achieve national reconciliation in Somalia, and to bring about lasting peace in Somalia. [passage omitted]

Explaining how the continent could solve its own political and economic problems, he said that this will be possible only when we believe that we can carry out our national endeavors collectively. He also noted that it is only this belief that would encourage our continent's economic development. [passage omitted]

Angola's Chicotti Discloses War Figures

*MB1602153893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Feb 93*

[Text] Angola's dramatic situation was at the center of Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chicotti's speech in Addis Ababa this morning. Radio Angola correspondent Luis Fernando reports Africa's foreign ministers were shocked by Chicotti's description of the war the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is waging on Angolan people.

[Fernando] Deputy Foreign Minister Chicotti made all aware of the horrors of a war that has not always been reported properly. He was the first to speak this morning and he made it clear to all African countries represented here that Angola is experiencing one of the most horrible and absurd situations ever to face mankind.

In concrete terms, Deputy Minister Chicotti caused much consternation at the meeting when he disclosed that more than 10,000 people have been killed as a result of slightly more than one month of clashes in the city of Huambo. He added another 15,000 civilians are wounded and unable to get any sort of medical assistance. These were the words used by Deputy Minister Chicotti to describe Huambo's serious and dramatic situation: Huambo is a city that rightly has been called Africa's Beirut.

After explaining in detail all the steps that led to the first round of elections, in which the behavior of the Angolan electorate was exemplary, Deputy Minister Chicotti said UNITA's strategy has always been one of rekindling hostilities should it lose the elections, which it did, pushing the country into an infernal situation. The Angolan official asked, then, whether the international community would allow UNITA to take by force what the people did not give it through the ballot, and whether

the international community could allow one man to cause so much death and destruction simply because he wants to grab power. Those are the questions that have been left echoing in the OAU's halls and corridors. Deputy Minister Chicotti's speech was a direct call on the organization to do more than just listen and feel sorry for Angola's dramatic situation. Near the end of his speech, the Angolan official said that what is expected of this session of the OAU Council of Ministers is to adopt a concrete resolution concerning Angola.

Ugandan Foreign Affairs Minister Paul Ssemogerere, who chaired this OAU meeting, described the speech delivered by Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Chicotti as brilliant.

Egypt's Musa Addresses Participants

NC1602140293 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa delivered Egypt's speech to the 57th session of the OAU Ministerial Council meeting in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa.

The foreign minister dealt with the OAU's severe financial crisis resulting from member countries' delays in paying their dues. He said he hoped this crisis would be overcome through the member states' joint political will, so enabling the organization to shoulder the new role that all African countries seek.

On the political issues before the meeting, Musa said the situation in South Africa remains worrying despite the drop in violence, because racist forces continue to impede efforts to effect a peaceful transfer of authority and establish a democratic government.

On Somalia, the foreign minister stressed the importance of UN intervention—similar to the UN operation in Cambodia—to establish peace and security and facilitate relief work. He also stressed that all international and regional parties must cooperate to ensure the success of efforts to effect national reconciliation of the Somali groups.

On the Palestinian problem and the Middle East issue, 'Amr Musa said Egypt believes that the policy of deportation violates international law and said this policy should be stopped immediately. The foreign minister emphasized that backing the negotiating process and talks to establish peace should be the main preoccupation of all parties. He emphasized the principle of land in return for peace.

Concluding, 'Amr Musa said he hoped the OAU summit in Cairo next July, chaired by President Husni Mubarak, will establish the principles of the new mechanism that the organization intends to set up to prevent and resolve African disputes, a mechanism that the ministerial council is studying at this session. He added: We hope this mechanism will be the tool for Africa and the OAU to solve conflicts inside the continent.

Delivers Message to Meles, Comments

NC1702134693 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] President Husni Mubarak invited Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi to visit Cairo. The message was delivered to the Ethiopian president by 'Amr Musa, foreign minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the OAU Ministerial Council meetings, during their meeting in Addis Ababa this morning. Members of the Egyptian delegation also attended the meeting.

Musa told our correspondent in Addis Ababa that the Ethiopian president has given him a message for President Mubarak. He said that the talks with Ethiopian President Zenawi dealt with bilateral relations and coordination. They also discussed the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Middle East, and Africa in general.

Musa said coordination between the two countries will continue to boost bilateral relations. He said work is underway to strengthen and expand these relations in all fields including: trade, investment, technical assistance, culture, and political coordination. He concluded by saying that the Joint Higher Egyptian-Ethiopian Committee, which will meet under the two countries' prime ministers in Cairo in March or April, will discuss all these issues.

Central African Republic

Electoral Commission Announces Election Dates

AB1602122593 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Bangui, Feb 16 (AFP)—Presidential and parliamentary elections will be held in the Central African Republic on April 18 and May 2, Electoral Commission spokesman Levy Sobangue announced here late Monday [15 February].

A first round of both elections was held last October, but the results were annulled because of widespread complaints of irregularities. Plans to hold the poll again on February 14 and 28 were cancelled when the electoral commission said there were organisational problems. The commission consists of some 40 members of political parties, local authorities and the current administration.

Apart from the outgoing head of state, General Andre Kolingba, founder of the formerly sole, ruling Democratic Rally, four candidates are running for presidential office: former president David Dacko, an independent, Ange-Felix Patasse of the People's Liberation Movement, Enoch Derant Lakoue of the Social Democratic Party and Abel Goumba of the Democratic Forces coalition.

Sobangue said the elections will cost almost 800 million CFA francs (2.86 million dollars) and will be financed by France, Germany, Japan, Belgium and the European Community. Several of the countries concerned have offered to send observers to monitor the polls.

Kolingba took power from Dacko in 1981, two years after the first Central African president was returned to office following the overthrow of notorious self-proclaimed Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa.

Chad

Presidium President Calls For Factional Cease-Fire

AB1402143593

[Editorial Report] Since 15 January when Chad's national conference was officially opened by President Idriss Deby, Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne has been carrying daily reports on the conference deliberations. After spending the first four days deciding on whether or not it should be declared "sovereign," the national conference spent another week or so debating procedural issues such as the mode for electing its executive members.

It was not until 3 February that a chairman was elected to preside over the proceedings. The list for the election of other executive members of the conference—vice chairmen, rapporteurs, and treasurers—was completed

on 12 February and the conference presidium was officially inaugurated on 13 February.

With the election of the conference presidium, the radio has reported the general expectation that "real issues" such as security of all Chadians—especially in the southern part of the country, where fighting has been reported intermittently between government forces and some rebel groups—drafting a new constitution for the country, and electing a new government for the transition period will be tackled in the coming weeks.

Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French at 1900 GMT on 13 February reported: "The president of the Presidium of the Sovereign National Conference [CNS], Mr. Maurice Adoum El Bongo, made a fraternal call on all armed factions in Chad to decree and observe an immediate cease-fire. The president of the CNS will immediately confirm the order with an invitation to the armed factions, asking them to immediately send a delegation to the CNS deliberations." Ndjamenia then carries the following recording of El Bongo: "Allow me to go further. Dear participants at the CNS, by making a fraternal call from this rostrum on your behalf and in the most solemn manner to all the Chadian factions engaged in armed struggle, I am asking them to decree and observe an immediate cease-fire. [applause] Our conference Presidium will immediately confirm the current appeal by sending another invitation to all the factions engaged in armed struggle wherever they are [applause] with no exceptions, to ask them to send a delegation quickly to the current conference. [applause] Every measure will be taken to ensure the protection and security of their respective delegations. The Chadian people—north, south, east, and west—yearn for peace. In this regard, the contribution of all Chad's sons to the establishment of a definitive peace through dialogue in this country can only be welcome."

Paris AFP in English in an Ndjamenia-dated report at 2300 GMT on 13 February about the first Presidium session indicates that El Bongo appealed "to friendly countries and organisations to provide financial support for the conference." El Bongo urged that the conference, originally scheduled to last a month, should be prolonged, but he noted this posed "major financial problems." AFP notes El Bongo thanked France, the United States and the United Nations Development Program for having already given financial support and that he called on conference participants "to show respect for each other's views and to keep a sense of 'measure and restraint' after years of civil war."

AFP also cites Djimasta Koibla, who "prepared and headed the conference so far," as hoping the proceedings will lead to a "neither too bitter nor too sweet transition"—a warning against the 'Togolese or Zairian syndrome.'" Finally, El Bongo "also said he hoped that former Chadian president Felix Malloum, exiled in Nigeria since 1978, would attend the conference like another former head of state, Goukouni Oueddei, who was present."

Congo

Prime Minister Declares Neutrality in Elections

AB1502215293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] The political debate has been revived over the past few days. The presidential group was the first to blame the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party alliance for all the obstacles hindering the country's development and holding early legislative elections. This accusation has angered President Pascal Lissouba's opponents, and to prevent new disturbances, Congolese Prime Minister Claude Antoine Dacosta has tried to calm tempers and state his neutrality in the organization of the elections. Mr. Dacosta spoke to Yves Roger Yebeka:

[Begin Dacosta recording] It does not matter to me who wins or loses nor does it matter to me that the elections must be won or lost. The most important thing for me is that we have elections, that the people go to the polls, that everything proceed in a peaceful, orderly, and especially, dignified manner, and that everybody calmly accept the verdict of the ballot box. It is Congo that will gain from this, and that is the most important issue. [end recording]

Police Release Libyan Held for Attack on Plane

AB1202121093 Paris AFP in French 1118 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 12 Feb (AFP)—Mohamed Emali, the Libyan national arrested in Congo a week ago in connection with the attack on the UTA DC-10 plane in September 1989, was released yesterday afternoon, it was learned from police sources in Brazzaville. Emali, manager of a timber company in Congo since 1987, was interrogated during his detention by Congolese and French policemen, these sources stated.

The DC-10 catastrophe, which occurred over the Tenere Desert (western Niger), resulted in the death of 170 persons.

Hydro-Congo Governors' Board Accepts Restructuring

AB1702103093 Paris AFP in French 1145 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Feb (AFP)—The board of governors of Congo's state-owned company, Hydro-Congo, which is responsible for the distribution and marketing of hydrocarbons, has confirmed the two-year deadline set by the joint commission for restructuring the company, it was learned from official sources in Brazzaville today.

The joint commission was created in October 1991 to create a new framework for the administration of Hydro-Congo. Placed under the authority of the government,

the commission is made up of cadres and trade union representatives from Hydro-Congo.

The Hydro-Congo board of governors, which met on 12 and 13 February, also approved the creation, for a transitional period, of specialized management boards as planned by the joint commission which was established in October 1991. These are the storage and transportation management board, the commercial management board, and the research-exploitation and chemical products manufacturing management boards. The council requested that these specialized management boards do not incur supplementary charges.

Hydro-Congo has 1,400 workers and almost half of the company's turnover, which amounted to 48 billion CFA francs in 1992, is spent on social charges.

The council also voted the company's 1993 budget which is fixed at 48.23 billion CFA francs. Out of this amount, 2.4 billion CFA francs will be devoted to investment. According to the same source, Hydro-Congo is expected to bring resources estimated at 6 billion CFA francs into state coffers.

The restructuring of Hydro-Congo is one of the conditions laid down by the international financial institutions—the IMF, the World Bank, the French Development Fund—for resuming their financial cooperation with Congo which was suspended in 1990.

The restructuring plan, which was elaborated by the board of governors, does not envisage the privatization of the branches responsible for the distribution and marketing of hydrocarbons, an issue to which the trade unions and the employees were opposed. The Congolese Government, which had advocated the privatization of these branches and their management by private Western companies, estimated that the action would generate more than 20 billion CFA francs per year in the form of taxes to be paid by the companies which would have bought them.

It will be recalled that the National Monetary Committee recently canceled bank loans for Hydro-Congo for failing to present a balance sheet since 1989.

Equatorial Guinea

Government, Opposition Meet To Discuss Democratization

AB1602192493 Paris AFP in French 0911 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Libreville, 16 Feb (AFP)—The government and 10 legalized opposition political parties in Equatorial Guinea have been meeting since last week in Malabo with a view to reaching some agreements that will lead "to the success of the democratization process" currently under way in the country. This was announced on 16 February by Equatorial Guinea's national radio monitored in Libreville.

The meeting, the first of its kind, is being chaired by Prime Minister Silvestre Siale Bileka. In addition to members of the government and the 10 opposition parties, the meeting is being attended by representatives of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea (PDGE, former sole ruling party).

According to the radio, the most important items on the agenda include access of opposition parties to state media, freedom of engaging in political activities, equal rights for all parties, release of prisoners of conscience, state funding of political parties, and the joint elaboration of a census program for the next legislative elections. The final date for the legislative elections has not yet been fixed. [passage omitted]

Police Detain 40 Opposition Party Activists

AB1202201093 Paris AFP in French 1217 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Libreville, 12 Feb (AFP)—About 40 activists of the Popular Union (UP, legalized opposition party), were rounded up by police at the party's meeting in Nsok-Nsomo, a town situated at approximately 60 km from Ebebeyin, northeast of the country. This was reported in a UP communique to AFP in Libreville.

According to the communique, signed by the party's regional representative in Libreville, Mr. Antonio Mengue Nvo, those arrested, including the secretary of the Nsok-Nsomo district committee and his deputy, Juan Megnane Angue and Nemesio Mewuru, were tortured on orders of Nsok-Nsomo's government representative, Mr. Lucio Anseme Eyama.

Mr. Eyama blamed the UP activists of organizing "a meeting against the principles of the ruling Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea," the communique stated.

In addition, he requested the payment of fines, ranging from 11,500 to 51,000 CFA francs, by each of the arrested activists for their release, but since the detained people were unable to pay the fine, they remain in detention today, the communique further stated.

These arrests come at a time when the Malabo Government "is holding consultations with 10 legalized opposition political parties in order to find a positive outcome for the country's democratic transition period," the UP communique concluded.

Deputy Prime Minister Views European Visit, Meetings

AB1402184693 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 13 Feb 93

[Text] German Chancellor Helmut Kohl met yesterday with Deputy Prime Minister Miguel Oyono Ndong Mifumu who is currently touring European countries. The deputy prime minister has visited Belgium, Denmark, France, and yesterday he was in Germany to meet with the chancellor of that country, according to official

sources. He was received by the French head of state and his minister of cooperation and development as well as the Danish secretary of state and prime minister, respectively.

At his meeting with the French cooperation and development minister, our deputy prime minister discussed various issues relating to France-Equatorial Guinea cooperation and to our country's current democratization process. In this regard, the deputy prime minister briefed his interlocutor at length on the progress made so far in establishing a multiparty system in our country. The deputy prime minister and his delegation will end their European tour after visiting other countries on the continent.

Rwanda

Foreign Minister Meets MOG Commander; Cease-Fire Holding

EA1602221993 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] After a meeting with Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira, General Opaley, the commander of the neutral Military Observer Group [MOG] in Rwanda, stressed that it was a matter of urgency that his group be strengthened with additional staff and adequate equipment in order to cope with the new situation caused by the resumption of fighting, which had led to the modification of positions.

The foreign minister called on the MOG commander to confirm to the Rwandan Patriotic Front that the government was ready to take part in a bilateral meeting at the highest level. The meeting had been suggested by the Tanzanian facilitator. Dar es Salaam wants the meeting to take place between next 18 and 21 February. The Rwandan delegation will be led at Dar es Salaam by Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye himself.

It is clear, however, that the meeting will not take place as a substitute to the real negotiations: It is only to help the resumption of the talks. It must particularly give the facilitator and observers firm guarantees that the two sides will respect their commitments and show genuine willingness to conclude a peace agreement.

On the Dar es Salaam meeting, the president today sent his principal private secretary, Enoch Ruhigira, to the Tanzanian capital to his counterpart Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

[Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French at 1800 GMT on 16 February also reports: "No gunfire at all was heard for the whole day in Mutara region. Although the rebels [inkotanyi] have not fired, they are still in the area, especially in Ngarama, where our troops and Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] fighters are facing each other.

["Panic continues to prevail among the people who continue fleeing from the region. From Murambi to

Gituza, war-displaced people are moving en masse, looking for safe refuges in fear of a possible resumption of hostilities.

["Ngarama town center is totally deserted, without a single sign of life. All the buildings, houses, offices, and shops have been destroyed by bombs. Looting, which followed the fighting, left the town center in total ruins. The Ngarama Gendarmerie building has also been damaged as the result of two successive attacks by the rebels. Today's truce has allowed some Ngarama displaced people to return to their homes to collect food supplies and household equipment.

["The truce seems then to be holding in certain regions since it came into force at midnight. On behalf of the OAU secretary general, the Military Observer Group [MOG] commander, General Opaley, has called on the two sides to make sincere efforts to observe the truce and give negotiations a chance. In a communique, Gen. Opaley declares that the MOG will consider as violation of the truce any movement out of the present positions, all gunfire, all mine-laying, and any presence of foreign troops in the fighting zones. In this context, the MOG commander will get in touch with the government, the RPF and the OAU and also with military officials of the forces in the field to request their help in monitoring the truce."]

Minister Says Fighting Continues in Ruhengeri, Byumba

EA1602124593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1700 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Today, 15 February, there is fighting against the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], and yesterday, 14 February, there was conflict between ethnic groups and political parties in the northern part of Rwanda. The situation was, in other words, so serious that the minister of the interior and communal development, Faustin Munyazesa, went to the National Council of Development on 15 February for discussions with the deputies. Gilbert Rwamatwara has the details:

[Begin recording] In his briefing, Minister Munyazesa informed the deputies about the current situation in the prefectures of Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, and Kibuye after the events which recently brought about deaths. He stressed that the security agents were doing everything to establish peace. Some 200 suspects had been arrested and would be brought to justice. As regards the recent RPF attacks, he informed them that fighting was continuing in Ruhengeri and Byumba. [passage omitted]

EC Condemns 'Flagrant' Cease-Fire Violation

EA1602130093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Western diplomats, including the EC delegate in Kigali, handed the text of the declaration of the EC and its member states to the minister of foreign affairs and

cooperation on 15 February. The declaration was issued on 15 February following a violation of the cease-fire by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] through the resumption of fighting. Here is the text of the declaration:

The EC and its member states recall their declaration of 21 January in which they hailed the progress accomplished within the framework of the peace process launched in Arusha, Tanzania. They condemn the flagrant violation of the cease-fire by the RPF, which is compromising the search for a negotiated solution, which is the only way of guaranteeing lasting peace.

The community and its member states make an urgent appeal to all the political forces to carry out their responsibilities so as to avoid a situation that could be more disastrous for those displaced people who currently number hundreds of thousands.

They also condemn all the violence, including the violent acts that are being committed by political activists and that have led to hundreds of deaths and are contributing to an increase in political tension. The EC and its member states invite the parties concerned to start a negotiation process as soon as possible.

Zaire

Armed Forces Set Up Commission of Inquiry

EA1602221093 Mbuji-Mayi Voix du Zaire in French 1630 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Excerpt] A commission of inquiry on the events of 27 to 29 January has just been set up within the Zairian Armed Forces and our Army's largest units in the capital. The commission will receive all verbal and written denunciations, as well as any information on soldiers who [words indistinct], theft, rape, murder, and other crimes. [passage indistinct]. [passage omitted]

High Council Meeting Postponed to 18 Feb

LD1602172893 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] The Zaire High Council of the Republic [HCR] was supposed to have met yesterday. This meeting has been postponed and will take place in two days. The new enlarged government under Etienne Tshisekedi has therefore still not been submitted. The HCR bureau has just declared that 16 February is the Day of the Martyrs for Democracy. This, of course, is to commemorate the violent repression of a peaceful march which caused between 17 and 32 deaths one year ago in Kinshasa.

Nguz on National Conference, Shaba Province Secession

AB1202160093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Ever since Nguz A Karl-I-Bond was replaced as Zaire's prime minister by Etienne Tshisekedi in August last year, the specter of secession of the southern province of Shaba has been raised yet again with all the attendant echoes of the conflict of the early 1960s. Nguz A Karl-I-Bond comes from Shaba, and is once again calling the region Katanga. Since his ousting he has been talking of Katangese separatism and already outsiders such as the Kasai people have been made unwelcome. In Zaire, O'leibea Quist-Arcton talked to Nguz A Karl-I-Bond and asked him if he really wants a secession for Katanga.

[Begin recording] [Nguz] What I am saying is clearly this: We are open to the national discussions in Kinshasa, and Katanga is ready to participate in the national discussions. But up to now, the national conference with Mr. Monsengwo was nothing but exclusion of Katanga. That is why Katanga is opposing completely what happened in the national conference. Whatever they have decided in the national conference is okay in Kinshasa in other ways [as heard] but not in Katanga.

[Quist-Arcton] Mr. Nguz, can Shaba or Katanga, as you prefer to call it....

[Nguz, interrupting] Yeah, I would prefer Katanga.

[Quist-Arcton] Can Katanga exist on its own if you do decide to secede?

[Nguz] It is absolutely sure that this is the wish of the Katangese people. It is their wish, but I am a leader and I keep telling them that we should keep Zaire united, and it is in our interest to keep Zaire united. But it is only if we see that the interest of Katanga is not taken into consideration, then we have to decide for ourselves.

[Quist-Arcton] What do you mean when you say that Shaba was excluded and was not taken into consideration and account during Zaire's troubled national conference?

[Nguz] I wish you find the time to come in Katanga, to come to Lubumbashi, but not only Lubumbashi, to go to Kalamie, the lake border in Kamina in Kolwezi, Likasi,

I would like you to go everywhere and see that all these people are basically in one party, UFERI [Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans], of which I am the leader. So if UFERI is not a member of the national conference, it means Katanga has been excluded.

[Quist-Arcton] But then that was your fault. Why did you not take part in what was meant to be a national conference for all Zairians?

[Nguz] We are people of pride. We are not accepting anything, because we believe that we are the richest party of this country and we cannot just accept anything. For years we have been giving milk to this country like our cows. Now it is time for ourselves to drink my milk before we give some to others.

[Quist-Arcton] Let me put it to you again. If you did not attend the national conference, how could you put forward the views which you say you represent, i.e., the people of Shaba. If you are not there, how can they hear?

[Nguz] Definitely yes, but what we received completely [words indistinct] because more than 50 percent of the participants in the conference were people from Kasai, and....

[Quist-Arcton, interrupting] That is Mr. Tshisekedi's home region.

[Nguz] Yes, exactly, more than 40 percent, and it is absolutely clear that this was not a national conference.

[Quist-Arcton] But then it seems to me that a lot of the leaders here in Zaire are tribalist. You are saying: Well, if I do not agree with what happens at the national level, I am going to make the province that I come from an independent state.

[Nguz] What I am saying is this: This part of the country for years has been giving milk to all this country, and what we believe now is that now we should participate also to leave something, some milk, some kind of movement to our own people. This is working for the interest of my area. It is not selfish. I am thinking in the interest, the real interest of the people. [end recording]

Ethiopia**UN Special Envoy for Eritrea Begins Visit 15 Feb***EA1602152093 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 15 Feb 93*

[Excerpts] The UN special envoy of the UN's observer group for the Eritrean referendum, Mr. Samir Sambar, arrived at 0740 in Asmera on 15 February. [passage omitted]

It was learned that Mr. Samir will stay in Eritrea until April, when the Eritrean referendum will be carried out. It will be recalled that on 24 January, the UN appointed Mr. Samir Sambar to represent the organization at the Eritrean referendum. Mr. Samir Sambar is a Lebanese national, who served at the United Nations as head of the UN [word indistinct] services.

Kenya**Moi Says KANU To Welcome Back Defectors***EA1602153093 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 16 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi said today [15 February] that KANU [Kenya African National Union] was a national party that caters for the interests of all Kenyans and was ready to welcome back any member of the opposition who wishes to rejoin it. President Moi pointed out that many were staunch supporters of the ruling party, but were intimidated into voting for the opposition in the recent general election. The president was addressing a public rally at Kehancha in Migori District during his tour of the Nyanza Province [south-western Kenya]. [passage omitted]

Odinga Claims UK Helped Moi Win Elections*EA1602155193 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 16 Feb 93*

[Text] Zanzibar—The chairman of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD]-Kenya, Mr. Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, has accused Britain of supporting President Daniel arap Moi in the last elections, in the search for continued political and economic control of Kenya. He said the British Government and its multi-nationals had been scared of a strong patriot-led opposition and had devised tactics to divide the opposition at a time when the opposition was becoming stronger.

Mr. Odinga warned the African countries which have multiparty systems to be aware that neocolonialism was a reality in Africa. In an interview in Zanzibar he said that FORD-Kenya had a socialist agenda for the welfare of the people of Kenya which included the fair distribution of land, gainful employment, good education, and health services. He said that the so-called investors would always team up with local agents to frustrate

political parties which they felt certain would threaten the economic interests in the respective countries.

KANU Condemns Monthly for Insulting President*EA1202172593 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 12 Feb 93*

[Text] KANU [Kenya African National Union] headquarters has today condemned the monthly WATCHMAN magazine for hurling insults at the person of the president, the ruling party, KANU, and the government, in its current edition. The party's secretary general, Joseph Kamotho, in a press conference held at the party's headquarters, said that journalists should be objective in their reporting. He added that any side-effects from the just-ended elections should be disregarded. The party's chairman, Wilson Ndolo Ayah, also sharply criticized the publication. He stated that the problem of insecurity in the country should not be blamed on KANU alone but should be considered as the responsibility of all Kenyans.

[Begin Kamotho recording] If we continue politicizing everything going on in this country, particularly in connection with banditry, thuggery, thefts, and so forth, we will not solve our problems amicably because we will keep on blaming each other without sitting down and collectively solving these problems. Because some of the youths involved in some of these clashes, definitely they are engineered, they are sent, they are paid, and we know that the reason why some of these youths do that is, because they are engineered to demonstrate that the KANU government is unable to protect its own citizens, which is very unfortunate. [end recording]

[Begin Ayah recording] Well the government has always been willing to cooperate with anybody who wishes to help Kenyans to maintain peace. I do not think that we want to establish a condition that in order to eliminate clashes or whatever, government has to speak to this or that person. I think, as I said earlier, this is a responsibility for all Kenyans whether they are in the opposition or not. Let me add one thing: Some of these areas where we have disturbances, like Northeastern Province and so on, and some of these areas where you have what you might call ethnic clashes and so on, have had these kinds of ups and down in the past. I think what we have recently done, which is wrong, is to politicize some of these clashes. [end recording]

FORD-Kenya Urges Moves To Save Wheat Industry*EA1202202093 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 93*

[Text] FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya economist Robert Shaw today asked the minister for agriculture, livestock development, and marketing, Simeon Nyachae, and Commerce and Industry Minister Kirugi M'Mukindia to save the wheat

industry from total collapse. Shaw claimed in a statement that the industry was being killed by massive corruption involving the importation of the commodity. He said since about half of Kenya's wheat requirement was imported, the underhand deals in the importation of the commodity was responsible for the near collapse of the wheat industry. He links the closure of Elliot Bakeries, once the largest bakery in the country, to this problem. Shaw hoped the two ministers would go into the root cause of the problem and save jobs which are on the line in the industry.

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Previews Reconciliation Conference

EA1602134093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Somali Republic, has received Mr. Robert Oakley, the U.S. special envoy to Somalia. The president and the envoy discussed handing over command of the multinational force to the UN Operation in Somali II, the return of properties to their rightful owners, and issues pertaining to the forthcoming reconciliation conference of warring Somalis, expected to take place in Addis Ababa on 15 March. Other matters discussed by the president and the envoy included peace and social welfare in the country.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Somali Republic, said during the talks that he was very pleased with the role the U.S.-led multinational force was playing in the country in Operation Restore Hope Somalia. The president hoped that the multinational force would continue to remain in Somalia until such time as the Somali people were capable of standing on their own feet again. The president said that the work of the U.S. Administration and the envoy's commitment in Somalia were worthwhile.

The president said it was now up to the Somalis themselves to open their eyes and see how the whole world was keenly watching the way Somalis would exploit the golden opportunity they had been offered to reconcile their differences and embark on a positive program of rebuilding their nation, devoid of insecurity and social upheavals, leading to the formation of regional administrations, while the role of the police would be that of keeping law and order.

The president of the Somali Republic reiterated that properties that had been taken over illegally by newcomers would be restored to their original owners. The

president said this would be an extremely difficult exercise, but it was one that had to be done at any cost if lasting peace was to be attained. The president of the Somali Republic said that the newly rehabilitated police force's major priority would be to oversee the return of the properties to their genuine owners. He also said that police stations and judiciary departments should be set up to hasten this exercise.

Speaking on the subject of the Somali refugees detained in camps at Doble [northeastern Kenya], the president said no effort should be spared to return those refugees to their respective homes and country.

Speaking of the forthcoming reconciliation conference to take place in Addis Ababa on 15 March, the president said the conference's importance should not be underestimated because it would be negotiating the complex Somali problems in depth. He called on the international community, particularly the U.S. Administration, to take an active role in the conference so as to ensure its success.

President Ali Mahdi also said the Addis conference in March is a follow-up to the previous one held in the Ethiopian capital and the subsequent technical committee set up to work out the agenda for the conference, the members of which are meeting now in Mogadishu for the same purpose. The president said that another thing that deserved to be hailed was the current effort to reconcile the two factions of the United Somali Congress. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Germany To Provide Assistance for Demobilization

LD1602172493 Hamburg DPA in German 1426 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Kampala (DPA)—Germany is to help Uganda reduce its army. An agreement on German development aid this year, which was signed today in Kampala by the Ugandan Government and the German Embassy, provides 5 million marks for this purpose. This is to finance measures to create jobs for released soldiers. Bonn will also pay an additional 2.5 million marks for advising Uganda on demobilization. Last October Bonn promised Uganda development aid totalling 85.3 million marks for 1992 and 1993. In 1991 40 million were agreed.

Linking development aid to disarmament is a goal pursued by the Minister for Economic Cooperation Carl-Dieter Spranger. Similar programs are being promoted in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Angola, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. [passage omitted]

ANC Spokesman Says Mandela Suffering From 'Exhaustion'*MB1602175593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1737 GMT 16 Feb 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 16 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela is suffering from exhaustion and doctors have advised him to "take a complete rest", ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said on Tuesday [16 February] evening. A brief ANC statement earlier said he had cancelled "all his engagements until further notice".

Mr Niehaus confirmed Mr Mandela would not go to Britain and Portugal as planned for February 22 to 26. He said Mr Mandela was suffering from exhaustion after a "tough schedule" and was resting at home. The 74-year-old leader had however been attending ANC National Executive Committee meetings "from time to time".

Mr Niehaus said the tentative meeting between Mr Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi arranged for early March would, if necessary, be postponed, but not cancelled.

Bilateral talks between the ANC and the government would also not be affected as the two delegations were headed by ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer.

De Klerk: Multiparty Talks Meeting Possible in Feb*MB1602142493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1254 GMT 16 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town February 16 SAPA—The new multiparty talks planning meeting could still take place before the end of February as scheduled, State President Mr F W de Klerk said on Tuesday [16 February]. He said this outside Tuynhuys before talks with a Bophuthatswana delegation headed by President Lucas Mangope.

President Mangope said the meeting was a continuation of a series of meetings between the two governments that began last year. "It's going to be a very informal discussion," he said. "I expect President de Klerk will inform us on exactly what transpired at the bilateral meetings (between the government and the ANC last week), because the media has been confusing and we would like to hear it from the horse's mouth, so to speak."

Mr de Klerk said he would try to address the fundamental issues of the whole negotiations process in the discussions.

Buthelezi: Transitional Government 'Recipe for Disaster'*MB1502190993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846 GMT 15 Feb 93*

[Text] Mmabatho Feb 15 SAPA—A transitional government in a country as torn by violence and recession as

South Africa is a recipe for disaster, kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on BOP-TV [Bophuthatswana-TV] on Sunday night. He said the issue of boundaries and the power of regions should be disposed of first, before a constituent assembly is formed. "I don't think that Bophuthatswana, or the self-governing territories should accept a situation where a constituent body decides their fate. It would be absolutely unwise."

He said members of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) were on the same wavelength as far as the issues of the day were concerned. Cosag objected to bilateral agreements being foisted on them. Mr Buthelezi stressed that no decisions made on southern Africa's future would stick if the Cosag members were ignored.

"It would be absolutely wrong for the independent states and self-governing territories to buckle under African National Congress [ANC] and RSA [Republic of South Africa] pressure and agree that the future of the region should be determined by a constituent assembly. This would be putting the cart before the horse," he said. He said Bophuthatswana's role was "vital to the negotiation process".

"Bophuthatswana has a lot of clout, its presence is necessary and vital at the negotiations," he said.

He said the Zulu nation would not be asking for permission to participate in the negotiation process. As the ANC represented in part Transkei, the Inkatha Freedom Party in part represented Zulus, and the Zulu nation deserved the same treatment as everyone else.

Chief Minister Buthelezi denied that kwaZulu had any intentions of succeeding from South Africa. "We participated in developing the industry of South Africa, (and) we deserve a part of the cake," he said. "We propose that boundaries and the system of government be agreed on first. Once we have agreed on the boundaries of states, and the kind of states, we get experts to draft a constitution, we submit it to the electorate, and we have an election," he said. "It is shorter and more permanent than transitional arrangements which in a place like this, with a lot of instability and a lot of people suffering from the recession, is asking for trouble."

He said elections in a South Africa could not be democratic at the moment. "Not while people cannot campaign freely as they might be shot for belonging to the wrong party," he said. Mr Buthelezi added that election polls could not be effective in a situation where more than 60 per cent of the population was illiterate.

16 February Review of Current Issues, Events*MB1602131293*[Editorial Report]
THE CITIZEN

Criticism of ANC Dismissal of Arms Smuggling—"It is outrageous that the ANC [African National Congress]

can dismiss the Golela arms smuggling as a kind of aberration by some of its members acting on their own," declares the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 12 February. "Such arms as rockets and rocket launchers are not needed by people involved in what is a civil war between the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. Unless something is done with regard to the Golela and similar incidents (another reported ANC arms cache was found in kwaMashu), the gun running will continue. The government has to insist that the ANC hands over its arms caches and stops any further smuggling of arms. Otherwise it must temporarily suspend talks until this happens."

THE STAR

Government-ANC Closer—"Clearly the Government and the ANC have moved closer on the process towards democracy, on issues such as a constitution-making body and regional powers," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 February. "Yet the two sides still have differing interpretations of how matters are progressing." Both the ANC and the National Party, NP, "have their own time-frame and electoral strategy. The ANC has to play down its toena-dering [rapprochement] with the Nats in order to placate hardliners and to assuage the concerns of supporters who find co-operation unpalatable. De Klerk, in turn, emphasises that final agreement must be reached by a multi-party conference representative of all parties." The editorial advises that if the Inkatha Freedom Party, Pan-Africanist Congress or any other party has "any better proposals as to how the country should move forward to democracy, they should make them public—and take them to the multiparty conference."

BUSINESS DAY

Government Tax Proposals Ill-Conceived—"There is little point in hoping or arguing for equity as government reneges on its promises to cut income taxes and contemplates the reintroduction of taxes on dividends," notes

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 February in a page 14 editorial. "Pretoria is scratching for money to limit the deficit. It is not considering reallocation of the tax burden, granting broad concessions to individuals facing massive increases in what they pay the fiscus....What the lame duck De Klerk government has done with its taxation plans sets an appalling example. Promises, it is saying, are made to be broken. Principles of sound taxation can be abandoned as and when the government chooses. SA [South Africa] can be left to wallow. The present ill-conceived tax proposals are merely another example of expediency....Certainty and equity, fundamentals of sound taxation policy, are being ditched. And as they go so, too, will this country's investment attractions. Short-termism reigns at the time SA needs visionary direction."

SOWETAN

Call for U.S. Diplomatic Recognition of Angola's MPLA Government—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 February in a page 6 editorial says the countries monitoring the Angolan cease fire, the United States, Portugal, and Russia "have now clearly run out of patience with UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Dr Jonas Savimbi. They have given UNITA until 17 February to stop fighting "or they will be forced to take 'appropriate measures'." The paper goes on to say that, while this firm stand is welcomed, "it unfortunately comes too late in the day—after thousands of innocent civilians have already been killed....A heavy responsibility, therefore, lies on the shoulders of the Western countries, especially the U.S. which raised it into an efficient killing machine. Savimbi should be told, in case he is not yet aware, that the Cold War is over and that the U.S. no longer has any need for useful idiots. He should accept the results of the elections which every observers agrees were free and fair. The new Clinton administration should distance itself from the failed policies of the Reagan/Bush era. Granting diplomatic recognition to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government would be a good start."

Angola

UNITA Statement on Peace Talks, Foreign Pressure

MB1702073393 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Press release issued by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, Information Secretariat and read by UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Alicerces Valentim]

[Text] 1. The UNITA Information Secretariat informs the Angolan and international public that UNITA's delegation to the Addis Ababa negotiations, headed by General Eugenio Manuacola, arrived in Huambo at 1500 on 16 February 1993. It was a difficult journey undertaken to serve the fatherland. The delegation has already spoken by phone with Margaret Anstee, special representative of the UN secretary general, to discuss issues relating to the next round of talks.

2. Regarding the position taken by the international observers on the Angolan peace process, it is with great dismay and repulsion that we have learned of what the news media describe as ultimatum against UNITA. We know too well that the observers did not make any comments regarding the genocide and human rights violations reported in various parts of Angola. Their silence was seen by the Angolan people as a tacit approval of the crimes committed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government.

We would like to stress that we see as completely negative the interview given by Ambassador Antonio Monteiro to the 13 February 1993 edition of the EXPRESSO newspaper, in which he blamed UNITA for the outbreak of war. His statements fall beyond what is expected from an impartial and responsible international observer. We doubt whether his statements reflect the views of the three observers and of the Portuguese Government and people. UNITA not only rejects those (?accusations), but believes that they cannot be seen as a solution to Angola's problems.

3. The MPLA government continues to unashamedly manipulate Angolan and international public opinion by provoking UNITA's leadership to try to divide UNITA through physical and psychological pressures exerted on civilian and military cadres unfairly detained in jails or in custody in Luanda. By forcing certain UNITA cadres to join the National Assembly without a mandate of the UNITA leadership, the MPLA government is acting in an unacceptable and illegal manner which is contrary to the spirit of the Bicesse Accord. The aim is to (?create) a puppet UNITA in the service of the government. Does the MPLA government intend to negotiate peace in Angola with a puppet UNITA?

The UNITA leadership wishes to advise the Angolan and international public, particularly the observers of the Angolan peace process and the MPLA-PT government that as long as negotiations are in progress in order to find a just and balanced solution of the Angolan problem, nobody and [words indistinct] can represent UNITA at the National Assembly, in the government, or in the Angolan Armed Forces without a specific mandate from the Standing Committee of UNITA's Political Commission. Therefore, the expected participation of UNITA deputies in the National Assembly without a recent and explicit mandate from the Standing Committee of UNITA's Political Commission is null and void. We also wish to point that we neither agree nor will agree that our senior civilian and military cadres should be [words indistinct] in Luanda or in any part of the country. [end recording]

UNITA's Valentim Rejects Truce Appeals

MB1702102693 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Telephone interview with Jorge Valentim, information secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, by reporter Carlos Araujo on 16 February; on the "London, Last Minute" program—recorded]

[Text] Jorge Valentim, spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], contacted our news room this afternoon. He referred to a communique issued on the occasion of the return to Huambo of his movement's delegation to the Addis Ababa meeting. Jorge Valentim's communique says UNITA will contact UN representative Margaret Anstee to plan the next round of talks.

We asked Valentim whether the return of delegation this afternoon is the first concrete result of the ultimatum issued by the observers:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] No, because the members of our delegation had left for Angola some time ago. The delay was caused by known logistical problems. Their arrival today is a coincidence and not because of the ultimatum.

[Araujo] The African foreign ministers meeting in Addis Ababa this afternoon issued a communique asking UNITA to return to the negotiating table. Will UNITA react to that communique?

[Valentim] Well, we are not going to react. We are for negotiations. If clashes are taking place in Angola it is to defend the Angolan people from genocide. Erroneous appeals will not lead to peace.

[Araujo] What about the appeals made by international organizations and the United Nations for a truce in order to feed those still alive and to bury those killed in recent clashes?

[Valentim] Did they make the same appeal during the genocide in Luanda? Our colleagues were not buried then. It is a shame that the corpses of two important negotiators—Engineer Jeremias Chitunda, the vice president, and Engineer Salupeto Pena—are still being held in Luanda. That is the biggest shame in Africa.

As for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's [MPLA] truce maneuver, it is not a humanitarian gesture. It is a military operation.

[Araujo] Finally, what is the military situation in the city of Huambo?

[Valentim] The situation is very favorable to UNITA. One should bear in mind that Huambo was a major MPLA arms depot for central and southern Angola. Perhaps they had more war materiel there than in Luanda. They were the ones who launched the war because they thought they would win. Now that the military situation is favorable to UNITA and because we control a large portion of the city, MPLA's resistance could last just a few days or hours. [end recording]

UNITA Contacts UN's Anstee on Truce Request, Talks

MB1602192693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee's phone rang in Luanda this afternoon. Joao de Albuquerque, UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [UNAVEM-2] spokesman, has this to say:

[Begin de Albuquerque recording] New developments occurred this afternoon regarding communication between UNAVEM-2 and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leadership. Ms. Margaret Anstee's contacts with UNITA resumed this afternoon and this time the initiative came from UNITA's Eugenio Manuvacola and General Jaka Jamba. They said the UNITA team is now in Angola.

Two [number as heard] points were discussed during the contact: First, UNITA needs three days to discuss and organize for the resumption of talks in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital; second, UNITA is to consider UN Special Representative Anstee's truce request; and, third, the UNITA leadership will contact UNAVEM-2 again on 19 February for more details. [end recording]

Official To Seek Foreign Pressure on Savimbi

MB1602123093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] The Angolan Government wants to use the influence that Morocco and Ivory Coast have over the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to end the Angolan war. In order to impress on those countries the urgency of the situation, Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty will travel to Senegal, Nigeria, and Gabon in the next few days. He hopes those

countries will put a lot of pressure on King Hassan II and President Houphouet-Boigny so that they tell Jonas Savimbi that the war is senseless. The deputy foreign minister is currently in Addis Ababa to attend an OAU Council of Ministers meeting.

Fighting Continues in Huambo, Other Areas

MB1602211393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Communique issued by the Angolan Armed Forces chief of General Staff on 16 February; place not given]

[Text] Huambo's military situation remains unchanged. Today, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces continued their powerful shelling of those parts of the city that are still in government hands, notably the palace and its vicinity, where government troops have put up much resistance. It is expected that the joint UNITA-mercenary forces will increase their shelling and will launch massive attacks with the aim of uprooting government forces from their positions.

Government forces have been carrying out mopping up operations in the outlying areas of the city of Cuito, in Bie Province. They clashed with UNITA forces some 11 km from the city. A total of 22 Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers were killed, and 20 assorted weapons were captured.

In Mexico Province, a FALA company tried to launch an attack on Sangongo ward in the city of Luena. A clash with government forces left five soldiers dead on the ground, four automatic weapons, three hand grenades, 12 clips, and an assortment of ammunition.

In Cuando Cubango Province, UNITA forces have been moving around the city of Menongue. Today, they shelled the local airport and some Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] forward posts.

Meanwhile, an FAA unit attacked a FALA group some 13 km from Menongue. Six FALA soldiers were killed and an assortment of war materiel was captured.

In Huila Province, UNITA forces attacked Cacula District yesterday. In their response, government forces killed seven UNITA soldiers and captured an assortment of automatic weapons as well as military equipment. The situation was calm in other parts of the country.

UNITA Claims Control of Huambo

MB1602204693 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are in control of the city of Huambo and have blocked all access routes. FALA officers have told the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel that any

attempt to rescue the government soldiers who are under siege in the city's palace is bound to fail.

That is the fate awaiting Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Generals Kianda and (Farrusco), who are heading the thorny mission of taking a supply convoy to the war zone. Those military officers have said those supplies will end up in the hands of the FALA troops, who have already taken the necessary precautions.

Botswana

President Accepts Assistant Minister's Resignation

MB1502195093 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] His excellency the president has today received a letter from the honorable Ronald Sebege, member of parliament for Lobatse-Barolong Constituency, submitting his resignation as the assistant minister of finance and development planning with immediate effect. The president has accepted Mr. Sebege's resignation from the Cabinet but expressed his regret.

Sebege Explains Resignation

MB1602175193 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] The member of Parliament for Lobatse-Barolong, Mr. Ronald Sebege, says he resigned from the Cabinet as assistant minister of finance and development planning: in response to public demand that I should resign following the publication of the BHC [Botswana Housing Corporation] [word indistinct] report. Mr. Sebege gave his reasons for resigning in the resignation letter he wrote to the president, Sir Ketumile Masire, yesterday.

In the letter, a copy of which he gave to the BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY, Mr. Sebege wrote that his decision to resign should be viewed purely as a show of respect to Botswana's public [word indistinct] and not as an admission of guilt. This would also reaffirm by earlier acceptance of political responsibility pertaining to the established democratic principles in our political system, that is, that the will of the people shall be heeded and shall take precedence, he said.

Mr. Sebege also [word indistinct] that he acted in good faith in responding to the appeals of those whose cases were unique, and continues: In all the cases where I intervened, I acted in good faith and derived no actual benefit whatsoever, but as my detractors are determined to use these [words indistinct] not only me but also the government, I have decided to resign from the Cabinet. Mr. Sebege assures the president, the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP], and the BDP Government of his unwavering loyalty.

Regarding the question of the special allocation of houses, he says he acted in good faith and in response to appeals made to him by the individuals concerned. He says that in other cases special circumstances had arisen in connection with the person's home and allocations (?plan). Here he mentions the leader of the opposition, Dr. Kenneth Koma; Chief Lencwe, who is president of the Customary Court of Appeal; and Councillor Paul Rantao, the Gaborone city mayor.

Madagascar

Zafy Maintains Lead in Presidential Elections

EA1602220693 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Here are the national results received at the Interior Ministry this evening from 13,524 polling stations out of 14,137: Registered voters [from 13,524 polling stations] 6,099,074; voters 4,185,745; invalid and blank votes 70,696; valid votes, 4,115,049; votes won by candidate Albert Zafy 2,743,057 or 66.66 percent; votes won by candidate Didier Ratsiraka 1,371,992 or 33.34 percent of the valid votes; turnout so far 68.63 percent. If we look at this last figure, the turnout was not very high during this second round of the presidential election, although many calls had been made on absentees to vote.

Malawi

Opposition Official Comments on Referendum

MB1502064393 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 14 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A senior delegation of members of the Malawian Public Affairs Committee, or PAC, as well as Malawian church leaders are on a tour of Britain this week. PAC is a pro-democracy united opposition grouping hoping to defeat the Malawian Government in a referendum on multiparty democracy now scheduled for June the 14th. Veteran Malawian politician Aleki Banda is a member of the PAC delegation. Rashid Meer asked him what they hope to achieve in their tour of Britain.

[Begin recording] [Banda] Well, we are intending to inform the people in Great Britain about what is happening in Malawi, especially with regard to the referendum and, of course, the move, the drive by the people of Malawi for change in that country, and, of course, we want to try and drum up as much support as possible.

[Meer] But surely the important thing now is to be drumming up support in the country not coming to Britain but working in the country?

[Banda] Well, we are doing that both ways. Some of our colleagues are travelling all over the country, addressing people and educating them about the referendum, but at

the same time, in order for us to reach the people, we need material and financial support. Now, this is what we would like to try and generate from this country, from Europe, and from other parts of the world.

[Meer] So, you have come here to try and get money for PAC?

[Banda] Not just money. Definitely money for PAC and various components of PAC, but also moral support as well, to (?keep) them to understand what is going on, because although things have started to change, there is still a long way to go, and we need international pressure, continued international pressure on the Malawi Government so that they can speed up the process of change in that country.

[Meer] Now, while you are seeking support for yourselves, will you at the same time be trying to make sure that donors, etc., stop giving money to the present Malawi Government?

[Banda] Well, we don't have to do that because the donors have already done it as a result of the Malawi Government abuse of human rights. So that the donor community has made it very clear already that they are not likely to lift the sanctions on the country until there is irreversible change in that country.

[Meer] Now, part of this process of irreversible change is the referendum. Here, I must say I have found President Banda making all kinds of concessions to the opposition. Aren't these concessions enough for you to live with? Shouldn't you be now talking about taking part in it, and how you are going to take part in it?

[Banda] Well, you know when this referendum was called, the United Nations was requested to come and advise on this. Now, the United Nations came and indeed, they talked to all us and produced a first class report, laying down the sort of procedures and things which should be done to ensure that the referendum is free and fair. But in fact at first, the government just threw the whole report out. They, for example, the United Nations, recommended that the date for the referendum should be 15th June, but the government wanted it to be the 15th March. But, of course, the commission is heavily weighted in favor of the Malawi Government and we have had to put a lot of pressure on them to accommodate the opposition and only last week did they come up to agree on parity in the commissions....

[Meer, interrupting] So, are you happy with the recent changes?

[Banda] No. We were not quite happy yet because there is still many more things to be done. For example, we don't want two ballot boxes but they are insisting on two ballot boxes. We want only one.

[Meer] Why are you making such a big insistency....

[Banda, interrupting] Because we suspect very strongly that they intend to rig the referendum. If there are two ballot boxes, it is very easy for people to introduce foreign material, additional papers. Whereas if it is one, the voters do so in full view of everybody.

[Meer] What happens if you don't have your demands on the ballot box as well? Does that mean a boycott?

[Banda] Well, they will have to give in, just as they have done on the others, because otherwise....

[Meer, interrupting] But if they don't given in?

[Banda] Well, we don't foresee that. We think that they will give in. You know, just to show how desperate the Malawi Government is, they started recently to [words indistinct] how much support the opposition forces have in Malawi. When we address meetings, there are large numbers of people who come up. The Malawi Government is failing to [words indistinct]. Now, this afternoon, I believe they have arrested or they are in the process for arresting Mr. (Pakili Mluve), the chairman of the United Democratic Front.

Now, their pretext for arresting him is that when he was secretary general of the Malawi Congress Party 12 years ago they alleged that he misused some party funds. Now, it has taken them 12 years to do that. Why? Because they just want to frustrate the opposition. I believe a large number of policemen have been to his house this afternoon—armed policemen and they are hunting for him. I don't know they have actually arrested him. But they have taken his wife to his office, to search his office; and we are very disturbed by this because we are very worried about the safety of Mr. (Mluve) at the moment. [end recording]

Minister on Charges Against Opposition Official

MB1602071393 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Interview with Health Minister Heatherwick Ntaba in Lilongwe by Rashid Meer on 15 February; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Malawi Government lost no time making its feelings known about an interview we broadcast yesterday with Aleki Banda, a leading figure in the pro-democracy United Democratic Front, UDF. Aleki Banda used to be Life President Banda's right-hand man but then fell out and in the event spent more than 10 years in detention. Yesterday, Aleki Banda claimed that the ruling and only Malawi Congress Party was getting worried about the large numbers of people attending opposition rallies, and he accused the Malawi Police of having gone to the home of Bakili Muluzi, the chairman of the UDF, to arrest him.

Well, Congress Party spokesman Dr. Heatherwick Ntaba has been on to us today to give the official version of

events. On the line to Lilongwe, Rashid Meer asked him if it was true that Mr. Muluzi had been arrested.

[Ntaba] No, I can categorically say Mr. Muluzi was not detained by the police yesterday. They are looking for him. He has gone into hiding. They will arrest him if they find him.

[Meer] Why are you looking for Mr. Muluzi? What has he done?

[Ntaba] Mr. Muluzi did embezzle some Malawi Congress Party funds when he was secretary general of the party, and recently there have been some complaints as well from businessmen, some businessmen and from some ordinary Malawians in the villages where he obtained money from them, saying he would give them or deliver sugar to them, but has not delivered sugar to some of these businessmen. And with the Malawian villagers, I think one or two of them, he obtained money to buy maize meal from. These are complaints that are being investigated. He has done what amounts to daylight stealing from these businessmen.

[Meer] The allegations about the Malawi Congress Party funds, when would that have been?

[Ntaba] This is when he was secretary general of the Malawi Congress Party. I believe this was sometime in the early 80s.

[Meer] So we are dealing with like at least a 10-year gap between the alleged crime and any action being taken against him. Why has it taken so long?

[Ntaba] Well, the Malawi Congress Party and the life president were willing to let things lie about that particular unfortunate incident. Muluzi himself has asked for it when he has been making so many allegations and accusations against the Malawi Congress Party and against the life president lately.

[Meer] So, it looks like if Mr. Muluzi had stayed in the Malawi Congress Party, he wouldn't have had any action taken against him?

[Ntaba] No, he would not have stayed in the Malawi Congress Party because the Malawi Congress Party does not tolerate any corruption, and this is the very reason why he was moved out of the Malawi Congress Party.

[Meer] You see, because it sounds very much like what you are doing is trying to punish the man for joining the UDF and now you are dragging up old stories, old dirt?

[Ntaba] No, we are not punishing him for joining UDF. He himself is posing like an angel and accusing the Malawi Congress Party officials and accusing the life president of wrong doings when there is no justification to that at all. [end recording]

Mozambique

Egyptian Attache Declared Persona Non Grata

MB1602134593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] The Mozambican Government has declared (Moktar Mustafa Aghag), administrative attache at the Egyptian Embassy in the country, as persona non grata. A note received in our news room says the decision has been made because (Mustafa Aghag) had revealed moral conduct incompatible with his condition as a human being and a diplomat. A source with the Foreign Affairs Ministry declined to elaborate.

Renamo's Ululu on Elections, Other Issues

MB1602143493 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 7 Feb 93 p 8-11

[Interview with Vicente Zacarias Ululu, secretary general of the Mozambique National Resistance by reporters Jorge Matine, Albuquerque Freire, Moises Mabunda, and Armando Munguambe in Maputo—date not given]

[Text]

We Are Going To Abide by the Election Results

The election campaign is still far off. In any event, people want to know about the goals of each of the emerging parties, some of which have called for rescheduling the election date approved in Rome. DOMINGO asked Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] secretary general to comment about this burning issue. He stressed that his party will abide by the election results.

[DOMINGO] If you were asked to propose an election date, what would you say?

[Ululu] It is not Renamo that proposes. The General Peace Accord states that the elections will be held one year after the signing of the accord. The date could be rescheduled if conditions are not favorable, and that is what we have noticed. Technical delays could lead to an election delay. In fact, we want elections to be held in line with what we have agreed in Rome.

[DOMINGO] What date would suit Renamo best?

[Ululu] The confinement of troops is a question under discussion. The first 12 assembly points have already been identified and this could give an indication as to when elections will be held.

[DOMINGO] What would be the ideal date for Renamo?

[Ululu] The ideal date would be one that is convenient.

[DOMINGO] And what would be convenient?

[Ululu] A convenient date is in fact what we have agreed upon. The best moment would be precisely when all difficulties have been overcome.

[DOMINGO] Has Renamo's election campaign started?

[Ululu] That is not what the accord states. The election campaign begins two months before [the elections]. Right now, we are not going to mix the election campaign with the political process we are carrying out. The accord states that once a cease-fire is in place, Renamo will automatically become a political party that will carry out its political activities. That is what we are doing right now. We are committed to developing or continuing with the political struggle.

[DOMINGO] But what do you mean by "political struggle?"

[Ululu] By that we mean having to tell the people who we are, what we want and intend to do. We are here as a party and ought to carry out political activities. The election campaign is still to come and each one will have the opportunity to speak out.

[DOMINGO] How many members does Renamo have?

[Ululu] Renamo is in every part of the country. By the time I returned from Rome, in Zambezia we had 6,000....When we have the figures we will give them to you.

[DOMINGO] In what part of the country does Renamo have more members?

[Ululu] In every part of the country. Here in the city of Maputo we have a lot of members. That is proportional. To have four members in a place where there are few people is highly significant and balanced. In places where there are a lot of people we have more members than in places where there is not a great number of people.

[DOMINGO] Has the style of struggle Renamo follows on the ground not chased away potential members?

[Ululu] That has never happened. Frelimo waged a psychological warfare against the people, though that was dangerous thing to do. So, the people know that Frelimo was waging its propaganda and that what it said was not true.

[DOMINGO] A few days ago it was reported that Ian Smith was willing to support....

[Ululu] If Ian Smith is willing to assist or support Renamo in its electoral campaign....

[DOMINGO] Like he did in the past....under what terms? In the campaign? In the creation of Renamo?

[Ululu] Ian Smith did not create Renamo. Renamo was formed by Mozambicans. He is not a Mozambican. It is absurd to say that Ian Smith formed Renamo. For what purpose? He had his own country where he lost power. We have our country, which is Mozambique where we

have fought to gain democracy. So, it does not make sense that Ian Smith formed Renamo. He has never been a member. Of course, he can support us materially. Let me tell you something. I will be very frank. We received support from what used to be called Rhodesia in order to fight the regime in power. When the former Rhodesia ceased to help us, the South Africans helped us. You should only look at this: South Africa is the country of apartheid, but we are not going to import apartheid. We are Mozambicans who are fighting to gain democracy in the country. Apartheid is not an ideology that can be imported in order to. [sentence as published]

But the communism and marxism that prevailed in Mozambique is an ideology that was imported into Mozambique and other countries that are now. [sentence as published]

It is not correct to say that the assistance given by Ian Smith or South Africa meant the importation of the Rhodesian model into Mozambique. We could not refuse that assistance. We accepted the helping hand that anyone gave us in order to fight oppression in the country.

[DOMINGO] Is there anyone helping Renamo outline its strategy for [sentence as published]

[Ululu] If there is anyone wishing to give us a hand, we will not object to that. We will choose.

[DOMINGO] There are reports that the 800,000 Portuguese who live in South Africa will support Renamo's electoral campaign.

[Ululu] I have never received any promise from the Portuguese who currently live in South Africa and who wish to support Renamo in its electoral campaign.

[DOMINGO] Is it so far solely a Renamo strategy?

[Ululu] Yes, because our struggle was always waged by Renamo and we are the ones who outline the strategy of our party.

[DOMINGO] Do you believe that your party will win the elections?

[Ululu] Yes, I do.

[DOMINGO] How would you feel if Renamo wins the legislative elections and the other party wins the presidential elections?

[Ululu] Should we lose the elections we will always be in the opposition. We are not craving power. We have not fought for power, but for democracy. In any event, I believe that we will be represented in parliament.

[DOMINGO] But the question is this: If Renamo manages to get a majority in the legislative elections, it can form a government....

[Ululu] If President Chissano wins, he will be the president of the Republic. We, Mozambicans, are aware that

ours should be a democratic country. If he is elected as president he will be the legitimate one.

You must not think that that president can act against a program of action approved by parliament when he knows that that program is designed to develop the country. He would lose credibility at home and abroad.

[DOMINGO] Are there or are there not conditions in Mozambique for a repetition of the "Angolan case?"

[Ululu] I do not see any split that might lead to a repetition of the "Angolan case." It all depends on us and the manner in which we conduct that process. I do not see any possibility of a situation similar to the one in Angola emerging here if there is no electoral fraud and if elections are fair, genuine and clear cut.

A return to the bush will be of no help because we have suffered a great deal in the bush to see that Mozambique becomes a democratic state. Since democracy has been gained, what will be the need to return to the bush? All we have now is a war of words.

It will be a sad thing if elections are not fair. We are different from Savimbi. There is no similarity between Renamo and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. After all, the world condemned us for taking longer to negotiate. We wanted to negotiate every aspect so that later there would be nothing that could raise problems. We want to follow the peace accord step by step in order to establish a lasting peace.

[DOMINGO] What is Renamo's economic program?

[Ululu] We have always been in favor a free market policy. Mozambican entrepreneurs should also be free to form their enterprises and investment should be given an opportunity. We want to permit the reconstruction of the country. Basically, we are for a market system.

[DOMINGO] What does Renamo think of the land problem?

[Ululu] Right now it is the state that is in charge of land. We are not in government yet. Should we win the elections, we will introduce a law. It will be debated.

[DOMINGO] Mr. Secretary General, were you Mr. Dhlakama's teacher?

[Ululu] I was not President Dhlakama's English teacher. What happened was that when he started learning English, I always helped him. I am not and have never been his teacher.

Who Is Vicente Ululu?

Who is Vicente Ululu? That was another question put to the Renamo secretary general. In his autobiography, Ululu explains why he left the Frelimo, which he had joined in 1964.

[DOMINGO] Politically, who is the Renamo secretary general?

[Ululu] I am a 44-year-old Mozambican, married with four children. They are in Kenya. That is where I used to live. They are studying.

[DOMINGO] What were you before becoming Renamo's secretary general?

[Ululu] In fact I joined Renamo in 1982, though before that I was already assisting Renamo's representative in Kenya where I studied. When I left Mozambique in 1964, I joined Frelimo in Tanzania. I was a Frelimo student at the Mozambican Institute. After the disagreements there, I realized that Frelimo's policy was different from what I had imagined it to be. So [sentence as published]

[DOMINGO] During that brief period you stayed in Frelimo, with whom [sentence as published]

[Ululu] With President Cuissano. He knows me very well. His wife, Mrs. Marcelina, also knows me very well. She studied with us. Damiao Cosme, whom you call Baptista Comes, was even my colleague at the seminary where we studied in Mozambique. We fled to Tanzania together. Also his wife, Mrs. Celina Modesto. There are many people. Those Frelimo people know me very well, except those who were at the Nachingwea, though we, as students, were taken for training after classes. So, there are many people in Frelimo who know me. Going back to your question, when I was in Tanzania I subsequently fled to Kenya where I was [sentence as published]

In 1969, after Mondlane's death, there was confusion, with people being pushed around from every corner....I decided that the best thing would be for me to leave, like others. I went to Kenya where I pursued my studies. I completed high school and then went to college and completed my studies there. At the time, in 1976, however Mozambique was already independent, and no Mozambican refugee was entitled to a scholarship. So, my enrollment at the university was canceled and I did not continue with my studies. I did my [sentence as published]

[DOMINGO] At that time you had nothing to do with Frelimo?

[Ululu] Nothing at all. Since I left it in 1969 I never returned to Frelimo. At one stage I met President Chissano at the Africa Fair in Nairobi, Kenya. He saw me and said: "So, Ululu, are you isolated here? Go back, things are over. There are no more differences and you should no longer think about that." I told him: "Wait a minute. My conscience has not yet told me to go back to Frelimo." I began to work and in 1977 was approached by Renamo. I told them: "Yes, I am at your disposal." I stayed on as Renamo's deputy representative.

[DOMINGO] Who was the representative?

[Ululu] It was Armando dos Santos Campo. [surname as published] We worked together for a long time. Things began to change and since 1980-81 we have not kept in touch. In 1982 we were approached and they told us that those who wished to be near the movement should go.

[DOMINGO] Was Afonso Dhlakama the president then?

[Ululu] Yes. So, I was approached and told them that I wanted to be physically with Renamo. I went into Mozambique and began to work there. I did not hold any post then. My first post was when I began to work for the secretariat. Later on I was appointed information secretary. In 1985, I was appointed head of the Department of Education and Culture. I was in that post until 1986, when I was put in charge of internal administration. When the first Congress was held in 1989, I was appointed head of the Information Department, and recently secretary general.

[DOMINGO] You were appointed, not elected?

[Ululu] My appointment was made after the Congress. At that time I was in Rome because I was part of the Renamo delegation to the Rome talks. I was there right from the beginning. It was Raul Domingos and I who started with the first contacts with the bishops who were looking for Renamo. They wanted to convey the government's idea of Mozambicans sitting at the table and talking about peace. That was in February 1989. They wanted to meet President Dhlakama who, in June, went to Kenya to meet them. That only happened after President Moi's visit to Mozambique, he told the government that there was a need to talk and that Renamo was ready to talk. Our president went to Kenya and met President Moi. That was when the talks began. I was always part of those talks until the day I was appointed secretary general during the last round of talks.

[DOMINGO] Since Raul Domingos was the head of the delegation, did the appointment come as a surprise to you?

[Ululu] He is the head of the Department of Organization and I was the information chief. So, we had the same status, the difference being that he was the head of the delegation and I was his deputy. During a seminar we held in Gorongosa, I left the delegation and then was appointed secretary general.

[DOMINGO] Let us go back to 1968 when you left Frelimo. At that time the liberation war was still going on and there was no dictatorship, marxism, lack of press freedom....What was it that actually made you leave Frelimo?

[Ululu] At that time, internal differences were already beginning to take shape within Frelimo. Those inside Frelimo could see it. That is why there was a great deal of opposition. I would not like to hurt anyone. There were

people like Uria Simango, who had already left Frelimo. Lazaro Kavandame, a great politician in the Cabo Delgado region....and others.

[DOMINGO] We know that you were born in Cabo Delgado, but in what district?

[Ululu] Muedumbe.

Renamo Did Not Wage War Because of Houses...but It Now Needs One for Its President

The Government and the movement of Afonso Dhlakama are in a tussle over the problem of houses for Renamo members assigned to different commissions established by the Rome Accord. The problem has attracted the attention of Mozambicans and some already call it 'the war of the houses.' As a matter of fact, it is apparently because of a lack of houses that the Renamo leader has not yet come to Maputo. Ululu clarifies the issue.

[DOMINGO] If the \$400 million pledged at the donors conference in Rome does not arrive, what will happen?

[Ululu] These are technical issues that, as a member of the party and secretary general of the party, I am unable to answer.

[DOMINGO] Mr. Secretary General, people are saying, for example, that things are not moving fast because the Renamo president does not want to come to Maputo because of a lack of houses. People are now asking: Did Renamo fight for 15 years in this country because of houses?

[Ululu] Obviously, it would not make sense to say we were in the bush because of houses. It was not because of houses. Houses are material things; however, if there is no house, how is the Renamo president going to live here in Maputo?

[DOMINGO] It is, therefore, the problem of housing?

[Ululu] Well, I can say that housing is a problem, but I cannot say that the Renamo president has not arrived in Maputo because of a lack of housing. Likewise, I cannot say the process is not moving fast because of a lack of houses. I cannot in any way say that this process is not being implemented according to the timetable because of houses. I do not accept that Renamo is on a house hunt, because the houses are not ours. They belong to the state. It was not Renamo which nationalized the houses. These houses had their owners. After its struggle, Renamo signed a peace accord, and it has to establish itself here in the capital.

Now, on the presence of President Dhlakama here in the capital, I cannot say that he would be able to unblock all the obstacles that we are observing. President Dhlakama is here in the country.

[DOMINGO] The assistant UN secretary general said if Mr. Dhlakama comes to Maputo many things will move faster.

[Ululu] President Dhlakama is in Gorongosa and Gorongosa is here in Mozambique. The presence of President Dhlakama here in Maputo would not in any way speed up the peace process. President Dhlakama is in Maringue. It would only take about one hour and half or two hours to meet with President Dhlakama. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Jonah came here, he went to Maringue to meet him. President Chissano could be in Inhambane, Quelimane, or Chimoio and anyone visiting the country would go to those places to meet him. There is no problem. Now, if President Dhlakama has not come to Maputo, I would say that it is because there are certain issues that need to be verified. It is true that a house has been given to President Dhlakama. We have inspected the house and reported that it did not meet the conditions required for the president to live there. The house and the area around it are very limited.

[DOMINGO] Could we ask you then what house can be allocated?

[Ululu] But where is he going to accommodate his staff? The house which they say is appropriate has no room for his cook, assistants, bodyguards, servants, people who work with him and his private secretary. There is no room to accommodate all those people. It is not difficult to find a house because there are many houses here. We have seen them. There are houses with good conditions with space for quarters to accommodate the president's staff. When the president arrives here, he will not require Frelimo's police to protect him. He has his bodyguards. Where are they going to stay? Even if there are four bodyguards, there is no room for them. But I am here representing Renamo. If President Dhlakama were here, his presence would not help overcome the existing obstacles.

[DOMINGO] Does your presence in the capital replace the presence of the president?

[Ululu] No at all. He is not out of the country. He is inside the country. I think that people wishing to meet the president in Gorongosa will not have to leave Mozambique. For example, we negotiated in Rome and it was not necessary for the president to be there with us. He sent his men to negotiate peace and the General Peace Accord was signed—that is, without the need for the president to be there with his delegation. Any party, institution or organization has its representatives. So, there are no problems if the president is in Gorongosa and I am here.

[DOMINGO] I think there are. For instance, people link that attitude to what is happening in Luanda. The UNITA president is in Huambo. He is not in the country's capital. So, any international mission, apart from the Cease-Fire Verification Commission, had problems in establishing a direct contact.

[Ululu] Those are not only logistical problems. Ours is a poor country and we are going to develop it in order to overcome those logistical problems.

[DOMINGO] A bankrupt country, a country torn apart by war, a country with famine, natural and other disasters?

[Text] [Ululu] There is no more war.

[DOMINGO] There is no more war, but there are land mines.

[Ululu] The land mines are being removed. We should also take into account that the country is not only the city of Maputo. The country is Mozambique as a whole. That is a concern that is being overcome.

The Controversy Surrounding the Police and the SISE [State Information and Security Service]

Undoubtedly, a bone of contention at the Rome talks was the problem of the police and the controversy surrounding SISE. Nevertheless, after the signing of the peace accord, Renamo every now and again revives that controversy, accusing the government of transferring demobilized FAM [Mozambique Armed Forces] personnel and members of the former Snasp [People's National Security Service] to the police. In his interview, Ululu raised the issue once again:

[DOMINGO] Renamo is worried about the fact that several demobilized members of the former Snasp and the Armed Forces are being integrated into the police. In Renamo's view what is the danger that it poses?

[Ululu] There is a great danger. One knows that the police maintain law and order in a country. If the police are biased, things will never run smoothly. There is always intimidation. I have just said that SISE elements are intimidating Renamo elements. It will be worse if the police consist of Snasp members and soldiers.

[DOMINGO] Would Renamo like to see some of its demobilized members integrated into the police?

[Ululu] Well, that is what we intended to do when we started the negotiations and reached that point. We wanted the police to be formed by an equal number of Renamo and Frelimo members. There was, however, so many reservations on the part of the government that in the end President Dhlakama gave in when he met President Chissano in Gaborone.

The hardest nut to crack was SISE. Renamo said that SISE should be disbanded so that new elements from both sides could be selected after elections in order to form the country's security service. So, police and SISE elements would be nonpartisan—that is, there would be members from both sides. But it was a very difficult discussion. The government never accepted it. Our leader gave in when he met President Chissano. Well, the police continue, though under international supervision. He also agreed that SISE could continue to operate, but

also under the supervision of another international commission. That showed Renamo's flexibility. Otherwise....

[DOMINGO] Nevertheless, despite the guarantee of supervision, it is still a problem.

[Ululu] We still feel insecure about that because they are Frelimo elements. I think that everybody knows what Snasp was all about. Snasp was an atrocious corps here in Mozambique, which executed people by firing squad as it pleased and arrested people who never appeared in court. They were terrible elements in the country. Their continued presence in the police is worrisome.

It Is True That We Control 85 Percent of the Country....With Over 7 Million People

During the interview with Vice President Ululu, the Renamo secretary general pointed out that his party controls 85 percent of the country and 7 million people. Moreover, Frelimo lets Renamo carry out its political activities in every area it controls, though Renamo does not follow suit.

But let us see how the interview evolved.

[DOMINGO] One of the worries other political parties, as well as citizens, have is that Frelimo lets Renamo carry out political activities in every area under its control, though the same cannot be said of Renamo.

[Ululu] What happens is this: After the signing of the accord it was stated that Renamo would administer the areas it controlled, and that the government would administer the areas it controls. Furthermore, an administrative commission would be formed. Such a commission has not yet been formed. That is the first reason.

The second reason is that forces from both sides have not yet been confined to assembly points. They are still scattered in areas where they used to operate. So, there could be incidents, aggressions, assaults, and unrest if someone arrives before the confinement and disarming of forces, and the formation of the new army.

We do not want another war. Once the forces are disarmed and the 'blue helmets' are in place, we can have security and order, and politicians—both from Frelimo and other parties—will be able to carry out their campaign. We would not like to see a great deal of movement before the UN forces effectively control the situation. In addition to that, someone may take advantage of the situation and carry out attacks and, as usual, Renamo will be blamed.

[DOMINGO] There are a lot of things that are not clear: It is said that the government and Renamo control certain areas. The government lets Renamo come to areas that it effectively controls, but Renamo does not let people go to areas it claims to control. That gives the impression that Renamo is cheating because if it effectively controls areas then it would not be that difficult to

ensure security to those who go there, like the government does. Perhaps we could be more specific: When Renamo says it controls an area, does it mean military or administrative control?

[Ululu] When we attacked Frelimo and it abandoned a certain position, we would occupy that position and the people in the area would be under our control. We allowed those people to go about their lives as normally as possible. They could till their fields and do their domestic duties as they pleased. We never forbade them from doing those things because we also lived in the jungle and enjoyed the people's support. When we said we controlled an area, we mean we had rid it of Frelimo's military control and occupied it. It would have made no sense for us to occupy it, then leave it. The fact that we did not get assistance from any humanitarian aid organization did not prevent us from building schools and hospitals. Thus, our administration was in line with our control. It was for that reason that it was agreed in Rome that Renamo should continue to administer those areas and that an administrative commission including both sides should be formed to last throughout the transition period, so that confrontations could be avoided....Wherever you have people with different ideas, the possibility of confrontation can never be discarded.

Now, we have our bases with people with weapons in their hands. To ensure that everything will go off harmoniously, we agreed that those soldiers who are to be demobilized should go to confinement points, so that the Mozambican fatherland can have a single defense force which will defend its territorial integrity. Its defense will not be up to Renamo or to Frelimo alone. The setting up of this mechanism is taking its time. We would not like it to take too long, but it is unfortunately going rather slowly and it could yet have negative effects. Now, you say we are preventing access to other people. No, what we want is order. You must keep something in mind: We took a long time to discuss things in Rome. While that was going on, the press was saying—and what it said was what Frelimo said—that Renamo did not wish to negotiate. Nevertheless, what we really wanted was lasting peace....

[DOMINGO] You have spoken of Renamo-controlled areas. Could you tell us how many districts are under your actual control and the total number of people living in those areas? Renamo claimed at one stage that it controlled 85 percent of Mozambican territory. What does that represent in terms of districts?

[Ululu] It represents the territory, or the portion of land, that is under our control. That is what we control.

[DOMINGO] In concrete terms, how many districts is that?

[Ululu] There are certain districts in which Frelimo only controls the district capital and Renamo controls the rest.

[DOMINGO] How many districts are we talking about?

[Ululu] I have never tried to obtain those statistics from the Renamo chief of general staff's office. I have always been a politician, never a soldier, so I have never had anything to do with such statistics.

[DOMINGO] But you would have needed some concrete data in order to make your assertion that Renamo controls 85 percent of Mozambican territory!...

[Ululu] Do you not accept that Renamo is in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Inhambane, Maputo, and in all the provinces?

[DOMINGO] We believe you, but we have trouble distinguishing between being in a district and occupying it.

[Ululu] What does control mean, after all? Does it not mean holding a certain portion of land under our administration? If that is the case, then that is what we do....

[DOMINGO] In that case, it should be no trouble for you to produce the figures for districts and people under your control.

[Ululu] More than 7 million, that much I can tell you.

[DOMINGO] And are all those 7 million your supporters?

[Ululu] Let us get this straight: There are parties, governments, and people in a country. What we defend in this country is that there should be no confusion between party and people, the simple people. Not everybody in a given family is likely to support one party only. Here where we are, we are all Mozambicans, but some are not Renamo supporters, perhaps not even Frelimo supporters. Yet, we are all Mozambicans. Thus, all the people who live in our areas are simply people. What does it mean to be a party member? It means that you must share in the ideological beliefs of others. Many people live in our areas but not all of them are Renamo members. Nonetheless, we believe we must wait for elections so we can see whom they will choose. We guarantee that choice will be free.

Ghana

President Rawlings Nominates Additional Cabinet Members

AB1402191693 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] President Rawlings has made additional nominations for ministerial appointments. An official statement from the office of the president names Mr. Harry Sawyer as minister designate for education, while Mr. Edward Falia, until now acting regional minister for Upperwest, has been nominated for the new Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Other nominations announced today are: Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Obed Asamoah; Ministry of Environment, Science, and Technology: Dr. Mrs. Christie Nuamah; Ministry of Roads and Highways: Mr. J.E. Ekuban; and Ministry of Mines and Energy: Mr. Kwame Peprah. Dr. S. (Eyidiah), a member of Parliament, has also been named as the nominee for the newly created Ministry of Lands and Forestry, while Mr. Isaac Adjei-Mensah, who was originally nominated for that ministry, is now the Brong Ahafo regional minister designate.

Other nominations are: Volta Regional minister: Squadron Leader C.K. Sowu, member of Parliament; Central Region: Dr. Atto Quarshie, who is a member of Parliament; and Upper east: Mr. S.A. Gumah.

More Togolese Refugees Arrive Following Failed Talks

AB1202164593 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Reports from Aflao say many more Togolese refugees are fleeing into Ghana following the collapse of peace talks in France. Meanwhile, France and Germany, which sponsored the talks, have decided to stop all aid to their former West African colony because, they say, the democratic process is being derailed. James Okokeni takes up the story:

The first batch of Togolese refugees who entered Ghana following the current crisis in their country, were mainly women and children but since the announcement of the collapse of the peace talks sponsored by France and Germany, thousands of Togolese from varying ages and physique have now joined in the exodus. This time most of those pouring into Ghana are able-bodied men and youth who were apparently staying behind to watch their homes while the women and children took refuge in Ghana. Also in the new group of refugees are very old and disabled persons who were too weak to make the journey on foot. Some of them were carried on pushcarts or wheelchairs, and some were even carried at the back by relatives or friends across the border.

One of the refugees told a GHANA NEWS AGENCY correspondent that he felt bitter about the kind of politics going on in his country which has prevented him

from leading a normal life for the past three months. Another refugee said now that the situation is becoming uncontrollable, most of the people who had started the fracas had come into hiding while the poor ones are suffering.

Latest figures on the number of Togolese refugees in the Ketu district alone stand at 31,000. Officials of the Ketu District Assembly are distributing quantities of items provided by the Ghana Government to the refugees. [passage omitted]

Ketu District Receives Food Aid

AB1402153293 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] The Ketu District administration has begun the distribution of food aid to several thousands of Togolese nationals, who have taken refuge in Ghana following the unstable political situation in Togo. From Aflao, correspondent Kpakpo Bruce has filed this report on the situation. His report is read from the studio.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Since the 31st of January, thousands of Togolese nationals have been streaming into Ghana following the unstable political situation in their country. The refugee situation is the result of the uncompromising stand of the government over democratic reforms. The defenseless Togolese keep coming to Ghana each day through Aflao and surrounding villages.

Food resources and other basic amenities in most homes, accommodating some of the refugees in the Ketu District, have become a problem. Many homes at Aflao, Denu, Agbozome, Dzodze, and other major towns are now holding as many as 50 people each as a result of the influx.

The government, through the National Mobilization Program, has provided quantities of food items which are being distributed to the refugees. The relief items are made up of maize, rice, oil, and charcoal. Water tanks have also been commandeered to provide water for the refugees on a daily basis. The refugee camp at Kliko is also being put in shape.

In an interview, the leader of the Togolese Democratic Opposition Youth, Mr. Foly, blamed the whole situation back home on the unwillingness of the political leaders in Togo to see to the problems in Togo. He, therefore, appealed to the leaders to reason in order to alleviate the plight of the Togolese people. Mr. Foly praised the Ghanaian authorities for the reception they have been giving to the displaced Togolese and asked his compatriots to be law abiding. [end recording]

German Official Assures Government of Continued Aid

AB1502213093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] The German federal minister for economic cooperation and development, Mr. Carol-Dieter Spranger, has assured the Ghana Government of his country's continued assistance. He was addressing a pre-departure news conference in Accra.

He said his country has been following developments in Ghana's economic recovery program, adding that Ghana's achievement is a pride to Africa. He noted that Ghana, and Africa in general, have attracted a negative impression in the European market, but his visit has brought him to the fore of a very positive situation. Mr. Spranger commended the government and Ghanaians for their achievements.

Mr. Spranger said his 13-man delegation has visited places of interest and had some very fruitful discussions with various groups. He said he was, however, not happy with the meeting he had with the opposition parties, who claim they have not been given a fair share in the government of the country. Mr. Spranger said their boycott of the parliamentary election is a disappointment to him.

Present at the news conference was the minister designate for finance and economic planning, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey. He thanked the German Government for the visit. Dr. Kwesi Botchwey said now that Ghana's economic recovery program is in its second phase, much foreign aid, especially German assistance is necessary.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Slovenia

AB1502210893 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Ghana and Slovenia have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with effect from today. According to a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the ambassador of Ghana in Rome will have concurrent accreditation to the Republic of Slovenia.

Guinea

New Federation of Labor Unions Formed

AB1502210293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Some Guinean people have lost faith in the politicians and political parties who have not succeeded in solving the country's socioeconomic problems—hence, the recent formation of the National Federation of Guinean Unions and Associations [FNUAG]. Here is Ben Daouda Sylla with details from Conakry:

[Begin Sylla recording] Comprising at least 33 associations, including the traders' union and the group of 20,000 unemployed graduates, FNUAG really constitutes a force for suffering Guineans. This new Federation is disassociating itself from political problems in order to advocate communal welfare and national development for a section of the society. The solicitations of the government and political parties have been rejected and ethnostrategy or regionalism have been shelved indefinitely. FNUAG is exploiting the government's weak point: unemployment. It is fighting for jobs and order. These days, street demonstrations and disturbances have reduced through the Federation's strategy, thus remedying the problem of antidemocratic dismissals. The chairman, a certain Ali Camara, is the most popular man in Guinea today. One can never tell—maybe this is the Guinean style of the [Polish] Solidarity Labor Union. [end recording]

Ivory Coast

President, French Senators Discuss CFA Devaluation

AB1302205093 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 0630 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Excerpt] The head of state yesterday granted audience at his private Cocody residence to the delegation of French senators who have been on an information visit to our country these past few days. During their discussions, the president once again raised the issue of our raw material prices, especially that of coffee, which will soon be negotiated in London. Concerning the currency problem, the head of state explained that the CFA franc could only be devalued if the French franc, on which our currency is aligned, is also devalued. In other words, a devaluation of the CFA franc is out of the question.

Responding to the head of state on behalf of the delegation, Mr. Michel d'Allieres said that they really appreciated the economic difficulties confronting the Ivory Coast and promised to inform the French Senate and international institutions about the various economic problems of our country. [passage omitted]

INTERPOL Subregional Headquarters Opens in Abidjan

AB1702110593 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Feb 93 p 2

[Article by P.M. Abialy; first paragraph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction]

[Excerpt] Abidjan has become, since 15 February, the headquarters of the subregional bureau for West and Central Africa of the International Police Criminal Organization [ICPO-INTERPOL]. The agreement on the headquarters was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Foreign Minister Essy Amara and by

INTERPOL President, Mr. Norman Insker. This office, which is located at Vridi, at the former office of the National Agricultural Development Bank, will enable our country, one of the 169 member countries of this organization, to possess a real tool for cooperation in combating international crime.

The foreign minister, Mr. Essy Amara, asserted that the accord was the result of long and fruitful negotiations started a while back. In fact, it was at the 1988 INTERPOL general meeting in Bangkok that the Ivorian Government proposed Abidjan as the subregional headquarters.

Mr. Essy Amara added that Abidjan was later recommended as the subregional headquarters at INTERPOL's inter-African conference held in Abuja, Nigeria from 12 to 14 March 1991. The minister added that this recommendation was confirmed eight months later at the 61st General Assembly in Argentina. This decision, according to Mr. Amara, will ensure the reinforcement of INTERPOL's regionalization policy by setting up a regional headquarters to match existing ones in Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The minister pointed out that this has become even more necessary because crime is spreading in Africa too. Moreover, the choice of the Ivory Coast was indispensable given that security is one of the government's priorities.

Mr. Norman Insker, president of INTERPOL which is based in Lyons, France, was clearly pleased to set up the regional office in Abidjan. He gave more details on the premises of the new headquarters. He disclosed that the total cost of the project would be 7 million francs, out of which France would contribute 3 million francs. In addition, it will provide the regional office with a technician for two years. [passage omitted].

Liberia

Nimba Redemption Council Leader Discusses Organization

AB1602204593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 16 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is just a few days now since West African forces in Liberia claimed that NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader, Charles Taylor, had retreated to his home county of Nimba. ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] warned that they wouldn't hesitate to take on the NPFL in Nimba if it became a battleground. Originally, a lot of people in the area supported Charles Taylor when he launched his rebellion. Local Manos and Gios were among those most opposed to ex-President Samuel Doe. But now, a new movement calling itself the Nimba Redemption Council has sprung up and says it is ready to fight Charles Taylor. And today, the Council's leader,

Karpeh Duanien, called us up from America. On the line, Robin White asked him what his organization stands for:

[Begin recording] [Duanien] Well, we are an organization comprised of Nimba citizens who are frustrated with the way that Charles Taylor wishes to achieve power through the force of arms. He has victimized the Liberian people for three years and he continues to state that he is going to fight till the last soldier dies.

[White] Now, how many of you are under arms?

[Duanien] We are not to do the job. [as heard] We are in thousands. We are not to do the jobs. Many of his troops have fallen in line with us. We are processing them to determine who we will work with and who we will not work with.

[White] So you are claiming that people have deserted from him and joined you?

[Duanien] Many people have deserted from him. People have been deserting from him since 1990. This is why he has to use child soldiers, he is conscripting people forcefully, going into churches and pulling them out to fight.

[White] Now, apart from people who have deserted, who else have you got?

[Duanien] We have people that we have trained ourselves.

[White] How many?

[Duanien] We prefer not to say. We are sufficient in number to do the job, the job will be a quick one, I can assure you of that.

[White] And where are you getting your weapons from?

[Duanien] That is not important.

[White] It is interesting, though.

[Duanien] Well, that is something that we prefer to keep to ourselves.

[White] Is ECOMOG backing you?

[Duanien] We have no backing from ECOMOG. We are calling on them to come in and as far as areas that we take under our control, we intend to turn it over to them for implementation of the Yamoussoukro Peace Accord.

[White] Is it not rather a coincidence that you are born just shortly after the ECOMOG commander is talking about the possibility of them getting involved in Nimba County?

[Duanien] Mr. White, this type of thing does not happen overnight. ECOMOG made their statement yesterday, it is a coincidence. But I can assure you that Charles Taylor has been assassinating people in his area since 1991 for

fear of the fact that they were associated with something like this. And this has been in the making for a very long time.

[White] It has generally been assumed that Nimba County was an area where Charles Taylor had a good deal of following, and you are saying that it is not true?

[Duanien] This is a misconception. We have been on this thing, I can assure you, since late 1990 when Charles Taylor made it clear that he was not a democrat, he was coming in to power by force of arms and he has just really duped the people of Nimba County into following him. Then he began to kill them. You recall the killing of Jason Doe, David Duanien, David Towe, Moses Dopu, Bernice Warner. He killed the military [word indistinct], Corporal Tiah, Hermog Lee Johnson, and many, many others. So the support has been evaporating since those times.

[White] Now, you are currently calling from America, when were you yourself last in Nimba County?

[Duanien] I was last in Nimba County two weeks ago.

[White] Which was when this movement was launched?

[Duanien] The movement was launched on the 16th and 17th of January. I was secretly in Sanikole. I left out and came and I am currently promoting the causes of our organization.

[White] What legitimacy do you have? Have you been elected?

[Duanien] Yes, I have been elected by the fighting forces and the civilians that form this council.

[White] How many people are they that actually voted for you?

[Duanien] It was a closed, secret council. There were about 15 people in the meeting.

[White] And what are your plans now? Are you going to stay in America or you are going back to Nimba?

[Duanien] I am going to Liberia very soon. I am going to Liberia next week.

[White] Can I ask you...[changes thought] You are in America. Are the Americans giving backing?

[Duanien] No.

[White] What about Nigeria? Are they paying for you?

[Duanien] We have had no discussions with the Nigerians or the Americans or anyone. This is a Nimba County issue and you should be aware of that.

[White] But you can't fight wars with nothing. You need support from outside.

[Duanien] That is correct.

[White] But you are not prepared to tell us who that support is coming from.

[Duanien] Obviously not. [end recording]

Mali

German Cooperation Minister Begins Visit 14 Feb

AB1702104593 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Excerpts] German Economic Cooperation Minister Carl-Dieter Spranger, accompanied by his wife and about 15 reporters, arrived in Bamako on 14 February. The minister, who is on a three-day official visit to our country, was welcomed by External Relations Minister Mohamed Alousseni Toure who was also with his wife. On his arrival at Bamako Senou Airport, Mr. Spranger told our reporter, Oumar Sangare, that his country would support Mali despite the difficulties confronting it. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Spranger recording in German, fading into French translation] My visit, which is at the invitation of your government, is an indication of the good, long-standing friendly relations existing between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Mali. This visit is to encourage the Malian Government and people in their efforts to achieve major reforms and structural changes.

It is also to assure Malians that the German Government and people will continue to strongly support your country despite the serious problems confronting our country. Also, despite the negative socioeconomic consequences of the reunification with the former German Democratic Republic and the breaking up of the former Eastern bloc, we will continue our full cooperation with Mali. Of course, we will discuss a package of political issues in addition to those you have mentioned concerning your policy for development in general. We shall discuss sectorial projects as well as future programs. [end recording]

After leaving the airport, the German minister was received by Prime Minister Younoussi Toure in the presence of many Cabinet members. During their working session, the prime minister reviewed the country's difficult political and socioeconomic situation. [passage omitted]

Responding, the German minister praised Mali's efforts in the political and socioeconomic sector which is now very difficult and stressed Germany's willingness to very strongly support bilateral cooperation. Germany will not cut its development aid to Third World countries, he said, adding that it has only decided to support the countries that opt for democracy. The minister also confirmed the active participation of Germany in the roundtable meeting on the north for the restoration of peace. In conclusion, the minister said he was convinced of the usefulness of the Manantali energy project in

which his country is expected to invest 17 billion CFA francs despite the various difficulties it is faced with in Germany. After this working session, the German minister inaugurated the renovated German Chancery in Bamako. [passage omitted]

Traore, Codefendants To Appeal Death Sentence

AB1302154793 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Bamako, Feb 13 (AFP)—Former president Moussa Traore and three army officers sentenced to death by Mali's high court are to appeal to the Supreme Court against their convictions, a defense lawyer said Saturday [13 February].

"We will today file an appeal against the high court decision against our four clients," said defending lawyer Magatte Seye.

The four were convicted for their role in the massacre by security forces of 106 people during anti-government riots in 1991.

Traore, ex-defence minister Mamadou Coulibaly, ex-interior minister Sekou Ly and ex-chief of the staff Colonel Ousmane Coulibaly were found guilty of charges including murder and grievous injury for their role in the shootings of anti-government demonstrators during unrest that resulted in Traore's overthrow.

The defense will also seek a pardon from President Alpha Oumar Konare following Friday's conviction, he said.

Supreme Court chairman Malle Diakite said on state radio Saturday that Traore's trial was "a step in building national reconciliation."

"Before someone can pardon another, it is first necessary to recognize what has been committed and to ascertain responsibility," he said. "This trial is a lesson as much for current officials as for the former ones," he added.

The court acquitted 28 other people accused of complicity, all former officials or members of Traore's Democratic Union of Malian People, formerly the only permitted party in this west African desert state. Seye said their acquittal was a "denial of the collective responsibility of the accused."

Traore is due to stand trial again, along with his wife and other former state dignitaries including 21 of those acquitted Friday, to answer charges of "economic crimes," mostly embezzlement and fraud committed during his 23 years in power. Consistently during the trial Traore denied responsibility for the repression of the riots, alluding instead to "so-called democratic associations" of young people and trade unionists demonstrating for a multi-party system.

Niger

Partial Election Results Put MNSD, CDS in Lead

AB1502122893 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Niger citizens went to the polls on 14 February to elect 83 parliamentarians to the first National Assembly of the Third Republic. The elections proceeded normally both in Niamey and the interior. At the moment, more results are expected. Vote counting began last night after polling stations had closed. The public has been following events broadcast live by Voix du Sahel since all day yesterday. As I was saying earlier, results have been trickling in to us. The results obtained so far are as follows:

Bilma—10 polling stations: Niger Alliance for Democracy and Social Progress [ANDP], 77 votes; Democratic and Social Convention [CDS], 223; National Movement of the Development Society [MNSD], 1321; Niger Party for Democracy and Socialism-Tareya [PNDS-Tareya], 888; CSDN-Alehebi [expansion unknown], 34 votes; Niger Democratic Union-Sawaba, 851 votes;

Teroudie special constituency—35 polling stations: ANDP, 2789; MNSD-Nassara, 4738; PNDS-Tareya, 1483; Sawaba, 293.

Agadez—20 polling stations: ANDP, 986; CDS, 2,351; MNSD, 3,300; PNDS-Tareya, 1063; The African Democratic Rally [RDA], 356 votes, (?Poune-Salama), 430.

Arlit—28 polling stations: ANDP, 1564; CDS, 3,759; MNSD, 3849; PNDS-Tareya, 2,242; RDA, 59; (?Poune-Salama), 359.

(?Tiroverim)—18 polling stations: ANDP, 151; CDS, 828; MNSD, 1,943; PNDS-Tareya, 466; RDA 143; (?Poune-Salama), 364.

Those are the initial results. Our correspondents are at the Sports Center and will contact us as soon as new results come in. [passage omitted]

[Paris AFP in French in a Niamey-dated item at 0912 GMT on 15 February adds the following on the elections: "Unofficial results obtained on 15 February at 0700 GMT in Niamey from the country's major towns—Niamey, Zinder, Tillabery, Agadez, Tahoua, Arlit, and Dosso—show that the turnout, reported by the Ministry of Interior on 14 February as 'massive,' was not over 50 percent.

["The PNDS and the ANDP, with 15 percent of the votes each, are trailing behind the CDS and the MNSD. The remaining votes went to the candidates of the other eight small contesting parties. Since the election for the 83 parliamentarians is by proportional representation, the initial results indicate that the future Assembly—the first democratically elected Assembly since the country's independence in 1960—will be made up of Left Wing and liberal right parties. The small parties will, however,

be represented at the Assembly. Thus, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, which is federalist and well established among the Tuareg community, appeared to be winning the only seat in the Bermou constituency. The party's candidate, Mr. Khada Kini, was leading in the partial results with 40 percent of the votes."]

Opposition Alliance in Position To Form Government

LD1702032293 Niamey Tele-Sahel Television Network in French 1935 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] An Alliance of the Forces of Change has just been established. It is under this new name, in fact, that the collective of the nine political parties met this afternoon in order to form new alliances regarding the development of events on the national political chessboard. Here is their joint statement, signed by all of the parties present:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] In view of the declaration of general policy and rapprochement dated 13 May 1992, deeply concerned by the situation of general crisis in which our country has found itself over the last few years; in view of the fact that the transitional regime has not been able to curb this crisis; in view of the heavy handicap bequeathed to the institutions of the Fifth Republic on a political, economic, social, and cultural level; and in view of the fact that halting this general crisis forms the sine qua non for any national effort at recovery, we are convinced that this recovery effort can only be achieved within the framework of unity and consultation between political parties that really support change.

The political parties mentioned hereafter: Niger Alliance for Democracy and Social Progress-Zaman Lahia; Democratic and Social Convention-Rahama; Niger Party for Democracy and Socialism-Tareya; PPN [Nigerian Progressive Party]-African Democratic Rally; PRL-Nakowa; PSDN-Alheri; (PRUD-Salama); UDP-Aminci; and UDPS-Amana [expansions unknown] have decided to name their collective the Alliance of the Forces of Change—AFC—and to adopt a preliminary minimum program of action.

After the legislative elections—the partial results of which have come in—the AFC notes with satisfaction that it holds a comfortable majority of the seats in the National Assembly. This permits it from now on to be able to appoint the future prime minister, form the government, and appoint the future speaker of the National Assembly. The votes obtained by the collective in the legislative elections shows that it has a broad majority over the whole of the national territory. This permits it to view the presidential elections with confidence and optimism.

On behalf of the AFC, signed by the presidents of the political parties mentioned above, executed in Niamey on 16 February 1993. [end recording]

Nigeria

Babangida, Envoy Discuss Ghana-Togo Problems

AB1702111693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] A special envoy of President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana today held discussions with President Ibrahim Babangida on the crisis between Ghana and Togo. The special envoy, Mr. Kojo Tsikata, and General Babangida reviewed efforts to resolve the differences between the two countries. They also discussed the situation in Liberia and the continued efforts to ensure the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV accord.

Shonekan Says Economic Summit To Start 18 Feb

AB1602193293 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] The head of government, and chairman of the Transitional Council, Chief Ernest Shonekan, has called for the support and cooperation of all Nigerians in their efforts to lay the foundation for enduring democratic governance. In an address at the Third General Murtala Mohammad Memorial Lecture in Lagos, Chief Shonekan said the country's problems were not insurmountable but only required the strong will to move ahead. He stated that the nation had cause to rejoice for being able to stay together as indivisible sovereign nation, in spite of diversity.

Chief Shonekan said the Transitional Council had introduced short term measures in the 1993 budget to address the crisis in the area of large-scale economic management. He stressed that for the measures to be effective, they need to be complemented with some long term measures. The head of government stated that the success of the third experiment at democracy will depend largely on the extent to which the current underdevelopment of the country could be redressed.

Meanwhile, Chief Ernest Shonekan has summoned a Nigerian economic summit in keeping with the promise made in the 1993 budget to encourage concerted efforts in the nation's task of economic reconstruction. Participants from both the public and private sectors, the academic and the international community will take part in the three-day summit scheduled to open on Thursday [18 February] at (?Nikon Noga Hilton Hotel). Abuja.

In a statement signed by the secretary for information and culture, Comrade Uche Chukwumerije, Chief Shonekan said the summit would serve as a forum to articulate and reach a consensus on a broad range of policy issues. He said it would also chart an appropriate strategy for sustained economic growth and development of the country. The summit will be declared open by President Ibrahim Babangida.

Guinea's Conte Ends Visit; Joint Communique Issued

AB1202165093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida and his Guinean counterpart have expressed their determination to ensure that Liberia enjoys absolute peace and that a democratically elected government is installed. This was one of the agreements in the joint communique issued at the end of General Lansana Conte's three-day visit to the country. State House correspondent Biya Labi reports:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] made in the implementation of the various cooperation agreements between both countries and explored new ways of forging closer and more rewarding collaboration. They also reviewed various African problems especially in the economic field. As a solution, the two presidents expressed their renewed commitment to bilateral cooperation and rapid economic integration. Both leaders exchanged views on the transition to multiparty democracy in both countries and expressed satisfaction with the transition process in the countries.

On Liberia, the two leaders commended the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan based on Yamoussoukro IV and lauded the peace-keeping role of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. The two presidents also underscored the urgent need for ECOWAS leaders to help Togo resolve its political crisis. On South Africa, the two leaders welcomed efforts being made by the South African Government to convene a multiparty conference and to establish an interim government of national unity by June 1993. President Conte extended an invitation to President Babangida to visit Guinea at a later date. [end recording]

Commentary Views Foreign Harassment of Citizens

AB1202163593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Commentary by Yemi Odebanje]

[Text] For some time now, Nigerians have been subjected to all sorts of indignity and embarrassment in foreign countries. A number of Nigerians are languishing in foreign jails from having been denied a fair trial. In some cases, they are incarcerated for years without any court action. It is believed that many have actually gone through dehumanizing conditions while others have been tortured. Some have even died.

One may recall instances in the recent past when Nigerians, legally resident in some African countries, were practically thrown out overnight. This happened in Ghana, in Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea. In Gabon, for example, many of our nationals are languishing in jail, and it is feared that in many cases, they are being detained without trial.

In some countries in the West, the impression is that any black man is a Nigerian so any offense committed by other black Africans is immediately suspected to have been committed by Nigerians. In effect, Nigeria sometimes pays for the sins of other African countries. The international press contributes in arousing negative response to Nigerians visiting some foreign countries or resident there.

The negative attitude to Nigerians seems to have affected the nation's image even within the developing world and in the African Continent itself. Some developing nations tend to believe that every Nigerian is a drug baron or some other kind of criminal. An example is Brazil where harassment, robbery, and rampant arrest of Nigerians on business trips are said to be taking place.

There are reports of our nationals on business trips to Brazil being waylaid and robbed of millions of dollars. The Nigerian ambassador to Brazil, Dr. J.J. Lewu, is said to have reported these incidents to the authorities in that country. Dr. Lewu complained that there was a practice whereby false alarm was raised against innocent Nigerians arriving in Brazil (?with the intention) of robbing them. What is more worrisome is the allegation that the Nigerians are ambushed and robbed at police [word indistinct] under pretext of searching for drugs.

A case was cited of two innocent Nigerians who were in Brazil as guests of a motor company. The men were ambushed and dispossessed of \$8,000. Another alarming dimension of this problem is that no action was taken in spite of reports lodged to the police by the victims.

It is normal for countries with trading and friendly relations to increase the exchange of trade missions. It is healthy also for private entrepreneurs to go on business trips in countries with trade agreements on their own without being subjected to harassment or ill treatment.

Certainly, people who carry drugs to other countries or commit other crimes there should not be spared the full wrath of the laws of that land, but under no circumstances should any Nigerian businessman be subjected to any unpleasantness in a country that has friendly ties with Nigeria.

It is a relief that the federal and state police authorities in Brazil have been briefed by the Nigerian ambassador. There is every hope that appropriate action will be taken by the authorities to check further harassment of innocent Nigerians in that country.

In order to reduce the problem faced by Nigerians in foreign countries, it will be necessary for the government to set up a body to formulate, on a continuous basis, strategies for projecting the image of Nigeria abroad. This would complement the activities of the information centers established in some Western countries some years ago by the Federal Government.

It is important to counter the [word indistinct] campaign against Nigeria in the international press through

holding of seminars and conferences abroad on Nigeria's development efforts and achievements in all areas of endeavor. Internal security of a nation is also very crucial. The security system should be cautiously monitored to put down the rate of crime as such insecurity is blown out of proportion by our detractors.

Also, cooperation should be strengthened between our security agents and those of the countries where our nationals are under detention to ascertain that they get a fair trial.

The Nigerian Immigration Services should set in motion necessary machinery to prevent foreigners from possessing Nigerian passports and other traveling documents. Only Nigerians with genuine reasons should be allowed to travel abroad in order to prevent shady characters from traveling out to tarnish the good image of the country.

Togo

Delegate Says Colmar Talks Not 'Total Failure'

AB1602150693 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Pastor Franck Adoubra, personal representative of Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh at the Colmar roundtable conference, held a news conference with local and foreign reporters at the Hotel La Paix in Lome on 14 February. Upon his return to Lome, Pastor Adoubra, who headed the prime minister's delegation that included Equipment and Mines Minister Atikpo and Mr. Souley, adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made it a point to assess the lessons that could be drawn from the Colmar talks and appealed to all political factions to pursue the dialogue. According to him, the Colmar talks were not a total failure because they showed the desire of all parties involved in the Togolese crisis to sit around the same table to talk after several abortive attempts to do so inside Togo. He also condemned any action that is not centered on the well being of mankind. Here is an excerpt of Pastor Franck Adoubra's news conference:

[Begin recording] As you know, after the Colmar meeting, many people described it as a failure—failure of the negotiations, failure of the Colmar roundtable talks. In my opinion, I think it is important that we do not write off this important meeting, the Colmar talks, as a failure. In fact, everybody is speaking of failure, but the Colmar talks were not aimed at finding a final solution to the Togolese crisis. I think this is a very unfortunate way

of assessing things; it is an unfortunate and even an unnecessarily dangerous way of assessing what took place in Colmar.

The way I see it is this: After months upon months of mutual rejection, the major Togolese political factions finally agreed to gather at the same place around one negotiating table. This is a very important development in the current democratic transitional process in Togo. The very fact that this meeting actually took place is in itself a success, and this should henceforth constitute the basis upon which the Togolese people's hopes should be built, because nobody can endorse acts or strategies that constantly cultivate despair, death, and general fear among the people. Much as it is true—and I want to stress this—that no democratic mind, no democrat in the world, no responsible democrat in the world can tolerate unprovoked and shameful killing of peaceful civilians, it is equally unconceivable to allow demagoguery and selfish ambitions to play with the lives of citizens by pushing them to the brink of danger and death, although the perpetrators of such actions may claim to be democratic forces. [end recording]

France Accused of 'Scorched-Earth Policy'

AB1602191293 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230
GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Concerning the crisis situation here, the Rally for the Republic in France has accused the French Government of practicing a scorched-earth policy in Togo, and, by suspending economic cooperation, wasting years of French work and effort in this West African country. Here is Tanda Bassatra with details.

[Bassatra] According to Marie-Antoinette Isnard, national secretary of the Gaullist movements in charge of French expatriates, the French presence in Togo might be less adversely affected by the country's internal situation. The national secretary believes that after the disturbing events in Lome, the Cooperation Ministry deemed it necessary to recall all aid workers and, at the same time, put French residents in the private sector in an ambiguous and precarious situation, especially as far as the schooling of their children is concerned. This decision, which was made for ideological reasons and by a government that is lacking legitimacy and whose days are numbered, puts to waste the years of work and efforts accomplished by French residents to guarantee our country's presence in Togo, she said. Did the government, by practicing this scorched-earth policy, hope to leave other countries to take over our place in Togo at a time when the Togolese people are experiencing these problems? The role of France should rather be that of sustaining it and providing it with the assistance that is required of the friendly relations between the two countries, Marie-Antoinette Isnard added.

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